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Friday, June 25, 1971
Asadha 4, 1893 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Friday, June 25, 1971/Asadha 4, 1893 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Suggestion made by Administrative Reforms Commission regarding working of Reserve Bank of India

\+

*721. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the suggestions made by the Administrative Reforms Commission regarding the working of the Reserve Bank of India have since been considered and implemented; and

(b) if not, the time by which a decision will be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). *The suggestions of the Administrative* Reforms Commission are under consideration in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. Some of these suggestions relate to matters which the Banking Commission is now looking into. The Banking Commission is expected to submit its recommendations by the end of this year. A decision on the suggestions of the Administrative Reforms Commission will be taken thereafter.

SHRI K.LAKKAPPA : The Reserve Bank of India controls the entire credit system and also deposits in this country. To keep pace with the changing times, may I know whether the Government of India will create a rational outlook in keeping with the suggestions made by the A.R.C. ? The hon. Minister has said that the recommendations of the A.R.C. are under consideration. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the Banking Commission now looking after the A.R.C. recommendations is not agreeable to some of the suggestions made by the A.R.C. and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto ?

YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is not true that the Banking Commission is looking into the recommendations of the A.R.C. The field of work, the terms of reference, of the Banking Commission are completely different. What I say is that some of the things are connected. So, we will take into consideration the recommendations of the A.R.C. after receiving the recommendations of the Banking Commission.

Sir, in this matter, there is some confusion which I would like to clarify. The Administrative Reforms Commission before making its Report had asked a Study Group to go into the problems of the Reserve Bank and that Study Group was presided over by my friend Shri Manubhai Shah. The study Group had made certain recommendations and had suggested that certain organisational change is necessary as far as *Reserve Bank* is concerned. They have said that Reserve Bank can certainly look after the normal functioning as the central bank of the country, the bank of banks, and it should look after the administration of foreign exchange regulation etc. But the promotional aspect, they have said, should be left to the independent autonomous bodies. That was the general approach of the Report of Shri Manubhai Shah.

At the present moment, some of the promotional agencies are functioning as subsidiaries of the Reserve Bank. As a matter of fact, the Administrative Reforms Commission has not taken any definite view on this matter. They have said that the relationship of the Government and the Reserve Bank is of such a delicate nature that they have left the matter for the consideration of the Government. Therefore, they have not made any recommendation about the promotional agencies, like, the Industrial Development Bank, the Agricultural Re-Finance Corporation, the Reconstruction Corporation or some other promotional activities which the Reserve Bank is, at present, looking after. These are being looked after by organisations which are subsidiaries of the Reserve Bank. Therefore, the A.R.C. has not taken any particular position on this matter. There is no question of disregarding the recommendations of the A.R.C. We will certainly go into them and we propose to do so after receiving the recommendations of the Banking Commission.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : May I know whether it is a fact that, at present, the control of the Reserve Bank on various institutions, on deposits and credit system, is not coordinated properly and, if so, in order to facilitate the credit system and also to meet the challenge of times to provide help to the weaker sections of the people, whether the Government of India will consider to set up the National Credit Council which would regulate the entire credit system to meet the challenge of times ? What is the reaction of the Government ?

MR. SPEAKER : You asked only about the suggestions by the Administrative Reforms Commission.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Some policy-making body should control the Reserve Bank and the Governor of the Reserve Bank should preside over the policy-making body.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : We have no policy-making body as such. Formerly, there was an advisory body which is no longer necessary. But, at the same time, the Reserve Bank consults the Custodians of the nationalised Banks. We also sit together and consider the questions from time to time. Naturally, the Reserve Bank, as a Central Bank looks into these aspects keeping in view the entire economic picture of the country as a whole.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Shivappa—absent.

Scheme to Familiarise Students with India's Cultural Heritage

*722. SHRI N. S. BIST : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme to familiarise University, College and Higher Secondary School students with India's cultural heritage has been launched as a pilot project by his Ministry;

(b) if so, the main feature thereof, and

(c) the number of students likely to be benefited by this scheme annually ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAVA) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). (i) During the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to cover 5% of Secondary Schools and 10% Colleges in the country, (ii) The scheme has two parts. The first part concerns itself with the training of at least one teacher of each of the Schools and Colleges covered under the scheme These teachers will be given a Refresher Course of about 6-8 weeks duration, which will cover the disciplines of Indian literature, architecture, sculpture, painting, music, dance, theatre and handicrafts. The second part relates to production of materials for the courses, such as records, discs and tapes of music and dance, prints, photographs, slides and albums of Indian paintings, sculpture, architecture, monuments, etc., and bringing out manuals for teachers The schools and colleges covered under the project would be supplied free of cost a kit each containing the material produced under the scheme such as discs, tapes, slides, prints, albums, etc., and a projector.

MR. SPEAKER : Such long answers should be laid on the Table of the House.

श्री नरेन्द्रसिंह बिष्ट : क्या इस विषय में सब राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श किया गया था, यदि हां, तो उन की क्या राय थी और जो धनराशि इस में खर्च होगी, उसमें से प्रान्तीय सरकारें क्या देंगी और केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या देगी ?

श्री डी. पी. यादव : इस के लिए हम राज्य सरकारों से पैसा नहीं लेने जा रहे हैं। अभी हमने केन्द्रीय स्तर पर एक पायलट प्रोजेक्ट चलाया था, और इस बारे में केन्द्रीय स्तर पर ही परामर्श किया गया था, राज्य सरकारों से नहीं।

श्री नरेन्द्रसिंह बिष्ट : यह जो छः से आठ सप्ताह का रिफ्रेशर कोर्स होगा, यह कहा और किस के द्वारा चलाया जायेगा, उस के शिक्षको की क्या योग्यता होगी और यह योजना कब से चालू होगी ?

श्री डी. पी. यादव : स्कूल-कालेजों में जो हिस्ट्री और आर्ट के शिक्षक है और जिन का उन विषयों से सम्बन्ध है, जो ग्रेजुएट या एम. ए. होंगे, वे इस छः से आठ सप्ताह वाले कोर्स में आयेंगे। यह शिक्षा देने के लिए कुछ युनिवर्सिटीज से और कुछ म्यूजियम से इन विषयों के माहिर लोग होंगे। हम लोगों ने एक्सपेरिमेंट के तौर पर यह शिक्षा दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में आलरेडी शुरू कर दी है और फर्स्ट कोर्स कल खत्म हो रहा है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : While trying to implement the scheme to familiarise the University and College students with the cultural heritage of India, is proper precaution taken to see that the cultural heritage is not misconstrued as the old traditional values of a feudal socity ?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : We will certainly take proper precaution.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion to Government.

श्री राम सिंह औरा : यह देखा गया है कि हमारी पिछली हिस्ट्री में ज्यादा रोल राजा-महाराजाओं को दिखाया गया है। क्या सरकार ने हिस्ट्री को रीराइट करवाने का इन्तजाम किया है, ताकि लोगों को मालूम हो सके कि हमारे कल्चरल हैरिटेज में लोगों का, पीपल का, क्या रोल रहा है, क्योंकि हमारा असली कल्चरल हैरिटेज वही है।

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : This is an academic matter. Definitely the Government of India will consult all the big persons in the academic life to incorporate all these things.

Construction of West Coast Road

*724. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have considered the suggestion of Kerala Government to construct a West Coast Road connecting National Highway No. 47; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT. (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The West Coast Road being developed with Central financial assistance in Kerala is almost complete except the bridge across Baliapatam River and a few other works and the same is connected with National Highway No. 47 *via* National Highway No. 47-A at Challisseri. Government of Kerala had further asked for financial assistance for construction of a coastal road connecting Feroke to Ernakulam againnt programme of roads of Inter-State and Economic Importance. This proposal could not be accepted.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : This road goes through the coastal belt of Kerala which is densely populated. In view of this fact, will the Government reconsider the position and accept the Kerala Government's proposal ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : In fixing up the alignment of the west coast road we are essentially influenced by the factors of economic importance of the region to be covered, economic potentialities, etc. and we found that this particular alignment which was suggested to us by the Kerala Government sometime back is the most appropriate one. It connects two important towns of Trichur and

Alwaye. It is not essential that the road should exactly run next to the coast. In many places it is as far away as 18 to 28 miles. In this Kerala region, on an average, in this particular Sector, it is at a distance of about 8.5 miles from the coast.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : This road is a shorter road in the Bombay Kanyakumari line. It is about 30 or 34 k.m. less. Will the Government reconsider their stand on this basis ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : The question is which one can be considered as arterial road. The hon. Member might be interested to know that even Kerala Government did not include it in the list of Centrally-aided State roads of economic importance, during the Fourth Plan. It was not in the alignment given for the West Coast road by kerala Government.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Have you informed the Kerala Government that their representations with respect to these matters has been rejected by you ? Has the Kerala Government again put in a representation to you requesting that this matter may be reconsidered ? If so, will you reconsider this matter in the light of the request of the Kerala Government ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Kerala Government was informed as far back as 28th September, 1969 about our reaction to this particulr proposal. The hon. Member will appreciate that already huge amount of cost has been incurred on this approved alignment. Having developed that alignment having another parallel road many miles away, will not really be an economic and viable proposition.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Kerala Government, according to the Minister's statement has been informed about it. Recently there has been a meeting of some Road Experts or something like that and Kerala Government had again proposed for the construction of the West Coast Road. Will the Government reconsider this proposal ? He says it will be a parallel road to the main road. Is it not a fact that this will be connecting many of the cities and offering a new life-line to the coastal area which is economically important, because it connects important cities in Malabar in the Cochin ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I have already replied to this. We have got limited resources at our disposal, and we consider the agricultural importance and industrial importance etc. while deciding all these things. I think for the present it is hardly feasible.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : May I ask a supplementary question ?

MR. SPEAKER : Is the hon. Member also interested in this question ?

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : The subject-matter of this question is construction of West Coast Road. So, I am not going out of the subject-matter of the question. The heading is West Coast Road. So, may I know the decision of Government regarding the coastal highway in Saurashtra, which has been pending ?

MR. SPEAKER : The subject-matter of the question is West Coast Road, but only in Kerala and not in Gujarat.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : You are not denying that the subject-matter is West Coast Road. Therefore , I would like to ask my question about the coastal highway in Saurashtra.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member is lost in his own arguments. The main question relates to National Highway No. 47 in Kerala.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : I do not want to see that. Only the heading is enough for me. I think the hon. Minister is ready to reply. He may be allowed to reply.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I do appreciate that this particular road, the West Coast Road extends from, if I am not mistaken, Panvel in Maharashtra to Tellicherry or Erna-Kulam where Highway No. 47 is running. The northern region of the coast is not included in this, that is the Gujarat and Saurashtra coast. I do not for a moment dispute that there should be a road along the coast in Gujarat and Saurashtra also. It depends, however, on the initiative on all sides plus the availability of finances.

Posting of Inspectors of Central Excise Department in Factories

*725. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the old arrangement of attaching Inspectors of Central Excise Department to factories for assement purpose has since been discontinued and the management is now required to submit only a return on the production/sale which is the basis for the assessment of Central Excise duty;

(b) whether there is any possible loophole of pilferage of revenue to the revised procedure; and

(c) if so, what foolproof arrangement has been made for plugging the loophole ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The old arrangement of deputing Inspectors of Central Excise to factories etc. for assessment purpose has been discontinued in respect of the excisable commodities to which Self Removal Procedure has been extended. An assessee has to submit not only a monthly return showing production, clearances and other relevant particulars of excisable goods but has also to submit, for prior approval of the proper officer before he clears any goods, a classification list showing how the goods produced are to be assessed. In case goods are chargeable to duty at a rate dependent on the value of the goods, a price-list of such goods is also required to be submitted for approval. Furthermore the monthly return is accompanied by documents showing clearances and payment of duty.

(b) and (c). While the possibility of some evasion or revenue cannot be completely ruled out in any scheme or system of tax collection, the Self Removal Procedure Scheme has certain in-built a safeguards against evasion of revenue. However, a Committee to review the working of the Self Removal Procedure Scheme with a view to suggesting improvements etc. is being appointed.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह अखबार बहुत मशहूर चला आ रहा है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सच है कि जो यह नई व्यवस्था इन्होंने लागू की है इस में कुछ बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों ने लाभ उठाने की कोशिश की है जैसे बिरला की केशव राम मिल ने एक्साइज ड्यूटी को कम कर के दिखलाया है ? अगर यह बात सही है, सरकार की नालेज में है तो उन के खिलाफ कौन सी कार्यवाही की गई और जितना टैक्स उन्होंने इस तरह से बचा कर रखा है या पचाया है उसे रियलाइज करने के लिए कौन सी कार्यवाही की गई है ?

SHRI K.R. GANESH : The hon. Member has asked a specific question about the Keshovram Mills. I do not have the facts about it at the moment. I shall find out the facts and if the hon. Member is interested, we shall inform him.

The self-removal procedure was introduced in 1968. It has got inbuilt safeguards. As indicated in my statement, any taxation procedure will have some loopholes for evasion. But this procedure has been found to be working satisfactorily. When the physical check procedure was there, there was criticism about that also, because there is a sense of complacency introduced that because there is physical verification, physical supervison is there and everything is going on well. This has got in-built safeguards. Certain criticisms have come. The Finance Minister has indicated that a committee will go into whatever loopholes are there.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होने समिति के गठन की बात कही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या समिति का गठन हो चुका है ? यदि हो चुका है, तो उनमें कौन कौन से लोग मेम्बर बनाये गये है ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The process of formation of the committee and other factors are being pursued by the Ministry and within a couple of weeks, the whole procedure will be laid down.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is it a departmental committee ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It will not exactly be a departmental committee; it will be a committee in whcih interests concerned with this will also be represented.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : What was the earning in 1967-68 when the old system was there and what is the earning after the introduction of the new system in 1969-70 and 1970-71 ? Is it not true that the earning has gone down to a great extent since the introduction of the new System ? Will he spell out the in-built safeguards ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : As far as the earnigs are concerned, the hon. member, otherwise very knowledgeable, is not correctly informed. The earnigs have not gone down In 1968-69, the budget estimate was Rs. 1,273.71 crores, the revised estimate was Rs. 1,308.25 crores and the actual realisation was Rs. 1,326.61 crores. So also in 1969-70, the actual realisation had gone up.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I am so sorry. Thease are completely wrong figures. I never make a statement without ascertaining facts. Will the hon. Minister tell us what was the production in 1968, what is the production in 1969-70 and what is the production in 1970-71 ?

Whether the increase in excise collection is commensurate with that of the increase in production ?

MR. SPEAKER : Do not enter into argument. Also ask your question in a normal way, without getting impatient.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Where is the answer ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has to answer, not I....Shri Bhattacharyya.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : As far as the new arrangement is concerned, is the excise duty levied on the actual production or on the sale, because sometimes sales are done in a clandestine manner ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I indicated there has been some criticism of the system; that is why a committee is being appointed to go into whatever loopoles are there. But as I also said, the former system of physical check was certainly not a very ideal system. It had also loopholes because there were a large number of excise officers posted and there was criticism that these officers were in collusion with the big interests. This is a three-tier system : there are the assessment officers, there are the officers who are doing the preventive work and then the inspecting staff. If all honesty is there, then under this procedure it is not possible to evade.

Any system that is introduced requires a certain amount of honesty in the national life, and because of he crtiticisms that have come, a committee is being appointed to see if there are any further loopholes which can be removed.

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि उत्पादन शुल्क की पद्धति में परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है। क्या यह बात सही है कि इस के अन्दर बहुत बड़ी तादाद में ऐसे उद्योगपति हैं जो माल बनाते हैं और उस के टुकड़े कर के बेचते हैं और टुकड़ों पर उत्पादन शुल्क नहीं लगता है। जो नई पद्धति आप चालू करने जा रहे हैं, क्या उस में ऐसी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ताकि टुकड़ों पर भी उत्पादन शुल्क लगे ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It is a good suggestion. The Committee will take it into consideration.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Before introducing the new procedure, did they consult the Excise Collectors and other officers who have got some experience in the field ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The procedure was introduced in 1968. The former Deputy Prime Minister introduced this sheme. It has been in existence for three years now, and in the light of the various criticisms that have been made, we are trying to find out if there are any loopholes which have got to be plugged.

Effect of increase in Passenger fare on Air India traffic

*727. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUN WALA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the hike in passenger fare will affect Air-India traffic;

(b) what has been the reaction of foreign travel agents who help in procuring traffic for Air India, to the fare rise proposed in the budget for 1971-72; and

(c) whether any adverse effect on traffic has been noticed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) to (c). Presumably, the Honourable Member is referring to the increase of fares in Indian Airlines which takes effect from 1st July 1971. Since there is going to be no increase int hrough international fares on approximately 70 sectors (which cover almost all the points of tourist interest) paid for in foreign currency, no fall in the traffic carried by Air India is anticipated. Nor has any adverse comment been received from foreign travel agents.

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: May I know whether it is a fact that according to a study reported in the *Hindustan Times* dated 5th June, 1971, the proposed surcharge on tickets bought in India and in Indian rupees may result in a loss of revenue of Rs. 8.5 crores to Air India during the current financial year, and if so, what is Government's reaction to this ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : May I Know whether the hon. Member is referring to the rise in the air fare made by Indian Air lines or ....

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Air India.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : There is no hike in passenger fares by Air India. There is a hike in passenger fares by Indian Airlines.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about Air India.

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: This is in respect of the surcharge which has been made on the tickets for foreign travel, and according to the report of the *Hindustan Times* there is going to be a loss of about Rs. 8.5 crores in revenue. I am referring to that.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : If the hon. Member is referring to the 20 per cent levy proposed, then it is still in the stage of a proposal. Therefore, it is very difficult to make any comment at this stage.

SHRI H.M. PATEL : Although it is true that it is in the stage of proposal, assumming it goes through what will be the effect ?

MR. SPEAKER : Ifs and Buts are not allowed in the supplementaries.

Shortage of crew with Indian Air trained Lines

*728. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is shortage of trained crew with the Indian Airlines for putting into service its entire fleet of the newly acquired Boeing 737; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). When the Boeing 737 was introduced there was a shortage of trained pilots. The position has since improved and the full complement is expected to be available shortly.

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: I want to know the number of trained pilots actually required for the introduction of Boeing 737. How was the department ready to introduce Boeing 737 without having sufficient number of trained pilots ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : The minimum number of trained pilots required fo each aircraft is ten and approximately 70-75 pilots are required for the whole fleet of Boeings. We have with us 62 trained pilots

and others are getting training and I hope their training course will be over shortly.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : He asks why these planes were brought when there were no pilots.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : Training was given at Seattle and pilots had been deputed there for training. Simultaneously both things were worked. All the seven aircraft did not arrive at the same time. Both things were going on simultaneously.

SHRI SANJEEVI RAO : What is the position of navigators for this aircraft ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : The whole crew, majority of them, had been sent for training and the navigators are also trained at Seattle, the rest of them geting training in India.

Replacement of Dakota Service by Avro Aircraft

*729. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any study and found the reasons for not utilising the services of HS-748 (Avro) Aircraft in the Eastern Region;

(b) if so, when Government propose to replace Dakota Services by Avros; and

(c) the time when Calcutta-Cooch Bihar will be served by Avro and frequency of ser vice made daily ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) and (b). Indian Airlines propose to introduce HS-748 aircraft in the eastern region when the 10 aircraft on order are received.

(c) It is hoped to introduce on the Calcutta-Cooch Behar route in 1972. The question of making this a daily service will be examined by Indian Airlines if traffic warrants.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : While appreciating the reply given by the hon. Minister, I should say no proper reply has been given. I asked : whether Government have made any study and found the reasons for not utilising the services of HS-748 (Avvro) Aircraft in the Eastern Region. The hon. Minister replies that ten more aircraft will be received by the IAC very soon and it will be put into operation. Why was it not used in the eastern sector ? Is it a fact that 21 aircraft Avro 748 are being operated in the western and southern sectors ? Why not even one in the eastern sector ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : They are going to be used. Dakotas are practically grounded. One or two are operating in the eastern region and gradually those also will be grounded; Viscounts are also going to be grounded. Then HS 748 will be put in the eastern region also.....*(Interruptions.)*

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : That was not my question. In view of the fact that 21 services are being operated by IAC with HS 748 aircraft in the western and the southern sectors, why were none of these Avro aircraft put in service in the eastern region ? Why was it not done ? Are we not to assume that the eastern sector was absolutely neglected by the IAC ? That was my main question and that is my supplementary.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : It is wrong to say that HS-748s are operating only in the southern and the western sectors. The Dakotas also are operating in Gujarat, Keshod, Jamnagar and other places in the western sector. *(Interruption)* Let the hon. Member remain patient and listen to my replies, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. You are quite senior and mature, after so many Lok Sabhas. Try to be patient for a moment.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : On account of the mountainous terrain and apredictable weather that prevails in the eastern sector, and on account of a number of accidents that have taken place, it was earlier thought that we should have Dakota services in the eastern region, but the Dakotas are grounded, as I said earlier, and HS-748 will be kept in operation.

SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : I have another question.

MR. SPEAKER : You are not yet grounded !

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: May I know from the Minister when the Avro aircraft are supposed to be received by the Indian Airlines Corporation?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : In the Middle of 1972.

SHRI NIMBALKAR : In view of the complaint made by the hon. Member just now, would the hon. Minister consider giving these outdated planes to the east and giving us new planes on the west?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : Slowly these aircraft will be going out of operation.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : With regard to the question of servicing the Avro aircraft, is it not a fact that there was a controversy between the pilots and others staff–

MR. SPEAKER : That is not relevant here.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : In view of the reply that these aircraft have not yet been placed in the eastern sector because of the weather conditions, I would like to know whether these aircraft are not fit for those weather conditions in the eastern sector.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : The aircraft are fit for those weather conditions. Their airworthiness is being certified by the Director-General of Civil Aviation. But in spite of all these things, on account of the very unpredictable weather prevailing in the eastern region, it was thought earlier to have the piston engine aircraft in that area, and it was thought that the Dakota was safer, but in view of the fact that the Dakotas are going out of operation, HS-748 with its greater capacity, will be substituted there.

Amendment of Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Parctices Act

*730. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made some proposals to amend the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act so that the policies as envisaged in the Export Policy Resolution and in the Licensing Policy may be co-ordinated; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Missing of Books from National Library Calcutta

*731. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reviewing Committee on National Library, Calcutta complained that many books, including rare and invaluable ones, were missing from the National Library, Calcutta.

(b) if so, the number of such books missing;

(c) whether Government had set up an Enquiry Committee to find out the cause leading to the loss of these books; and

(d) if so, the nature of enquiry already done and the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE(SHRI D.P.YADAYA): (a) The answer is in the negative. Howerver, in order to ascertain the correct position in respect of persistent complaints about missing books, the Reviewing Committee did recommend the appointment of special staff for undertaking complete stock verification.

(b) Number and nature of missing books can be determined only after complete stock verification, for which staff has been sanctioned.

(c) The question of setting up an Enquiry Committee does not arise until the stock verification is completed.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The new Minister is absolutely obivious of the fact that complaints were made about the fate of very valuable books,—*four hundred volumes*—

MR. SPEAKER : Come out with a very brief, concise question; no introduction.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether it is a fact that the police verification showed that 400 volumes of very valuable books from the reading room collection were stolen during the period from June, 1963 to June 1964, and whether it is a fact that since 1948 many other valuable books and documents have been stolen and whether it is a fact that the Jha Committee said that in the case of the theft of one book, an immediate enquiry should be instituted and whether the police and audit were kept completely dark about these thefts?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : The Jha Committee was set up in which Prof. Hiren Mukerjee was also a member. This committee went into these details and submitted a report, in which they have said that they learn from evidence that many of the books are missing from the library. They could not ascertain how many books were missing. About those 400 volumes, at present, I am not in a position to answer. I required notice.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Were the police and audit kept in the dark about the thefts?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : Firstly, we must have an authentic report of the number of books stolen. For that, as recommended by the Jha Committee, extra staff numbering about 22 have been already sanctioned.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether it is a fact that the Deputy Librarian, Mr. Chittaranjan Banerjee, who has been described by eminent scholars as a living bibliography and a man of great erudition, brought this fact before the reviewing committee and because of that, he was penalised and he has been demoted? Is it a fact that on 1st July 1970, a memorandun signed by 22 eminent scholars, Vice-Chancellors and National Professors was addressed to Dr. V.K.R.V.RAO, demanding that the injustice done to the Deputy Librarian should be removed? If so, what steps have Government taken about it?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : The Deputy Librarian, Mr. Banerjee, has not been demoted. He has been placed in charge of the Central Reference Library, which is definitely a good post.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What about the memorandun?

MR. SPEAKER : That is a separate question. You should give separate notice of it.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : So far as erudition and scholarship of Mr. Banerjee is concerned, very soon we are going to have the post of Director of the National Library advertised. Should he compete, he will come in.

Construction of a Bridge over River Beas

*732. SHRI PRABHODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a proposal to construct a bridge over river Beas at Sri Hargobindpur some years back and necessary estimates were prepared; and

(b) whether this proposal has since been dropped or Government intend going ahead with the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The Punjab Government are primarily concerned with the proposed bridge as it would fall on a State road. In 1970, they asked for Central loan assistance for this and some other road and bridge schemes in the State. No detailed estimate was however received from the State Government. It has not been possible to provide any loan for the bridge in question.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Is it a fact or not that the Defence Ministry also wanted to build a bridge on Beas?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : It is not a fact. On the other hand, he will appreciate that sometimes absence of a bridge also is a part of the defence mechanism.

Loss Incurred on Account of Drive for Branch Expansion of Nationalised Banks

*733. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any loss has been incurred on account of recent drive for Branch expansion of nationalised banks;

(b) if so, the extent of loss incurred and the arrangement by which it is sought to be made good in order to prevent set back in Branch-expansion drive; and

(c) whether some of the newly started branches have been closed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Working results of new offices of the banks should be judged only after a reasonable period of time and, therefore, it is too early to assess the performance of the new offices of the nationalised banks opened after their nationalisation. However, as no nationalised bank has incurred any loss on the totality of its operations, the question of any setback to branch expansion on this ground does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. Only one Office of a nationalised bank opened prior to nationalisation was merged with another office in the same locality in August, 1970.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I want to know whether ther has been any regional variation in the institutionalisation of savings through these banks; that is, whether there has been a more rapid institutionalisation of savings in certain areas than in others.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I think there is quite a possibillity of such variation because the development potential of some areas is more than others not only becuase of natural resources but because of many other reasons as well. For example, one can say that this growth potential in Haryana and Punjab rural areas is better than possibly in Orissa because of many other factors. So, in answer to that I should say, "Yes".

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What has been the order of transactions in terms of doposits and advances, generally speaking, in these new branches?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I find that the transactions in terms of doposit mobilisation and advances also vary from region to region.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA RADDY : May I know whether a direction has been given to these nationalised banks to go slow with branch expansion and whether, having incurred capital expenditure for opening branches the nationalised banks are not proceeding with actual opening in some districts of Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Branch expansion, as a matter of fact, is going according to some planning. I thought, the thrust of the question that was put was whether we were going at a disproportionately faster rate That was my fear. The lead banks scheme is a new approach by which we are trying to make the lead bank responsible for each area to take initiative and start new branches. New programmes for starting a number of branches in these areas have also been planned and they are going according to the scheme.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Is it not the practice of the nationalised banks to have a survey and collect the report of the localities before opening a branch?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Yes, that is the normal practice.

Expansion of Cochin Port in Kerala

*734. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a plan for the expansion of Cochin Port, Kerala;

(b) if so, the main features threof; and

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c).

A programme costing Rs. 17.89 crores has been approved for the development of Cochin Port during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The Plan programme includes mainly the construction of an Oil Dock for catering to deep-drafted oil tankers, an open berth for handling bulk cargo, a transit shed-*cum*-baggage shed for provding passenger facilities, the acquisition of three new dredgess, a new tug and a variety of cargo handling equipment to improve the handling capacity of the Port.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Has the work on this project started?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : The work on the project has started. In fact, in 1969-70 we incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1.14 crores, in 1970-71 of Rs. 2.23 crores and for 1971-72 the budgeted expenditure is Rs. 5 crores.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Has it come to the notice of Government that the existence of the explosives berth at Cochin Port is hindering many shipping lines from coming to Cochin if so has any decision been taken or will a decision be taken for shifting the explosives berth from Cochin?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I would require a separate notice for that. In fact, I am sorry, I am not aware of it.

SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : May I know from the Minister whether there is any proposal regarding the construction of the oil dock suggesting that it will be more desirous for the future development of the port to construct a berth connecting Kandle and Vallarpadam islands instead of developing a new triangular island out of the back waters; and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I have already announced it is proposed to construct a new oil dock costing about Rs. 10 crores. At the moment the oil tanker is the main traffic for the port and the capacity of the port is to entertain ships upto 30,000 ft. DWT with a draft range of 30 ft. When the oil dock comes into being the port will be able to entertain big tankers of the capacity of 80,000 ft. DWT with draft renging upto 40 ft.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : In view of the fact that the execution of this plan will take a period of time, whether the Government has fixed any priority with regard to dredging. Whether in the matter of fixing the priority in view of the fact that there has been clamourous demand from the different parts of Kerala—the provision for the dredgers will be given the highest priority?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : The total cost during the Fourth Plan on the programme is Rs. 17.89 crores and we are giving priority and laying down those priorities in order to ensure that the best results are achieved. Along with the oil dock we are also going to provide for the dredging of the channel and for the acquisition of the dredgers.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : May I know from the hon. Minister whether in the whole of West Coast there is sort of imbalance of development of the West Coast area of Mysore State and that the imbalance is developing by the disproportionate development of the Kerala port?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I think that is not correct because Mysore has had a fair share in the development of West Coast. If the hon. Member is interested, I may be able to give him figures.

Airlines indulging in under-cutting of Fares

*735. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air-India offers rebate on group travel and if so, the salient features of the scheme in this regard;

(b) whether other Airlines have been undercutting the air-fares thus neutralising the advantage to Air India; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to check this malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Air India, being a member of International Air Transport Association, offers the same discounts on normal fares as other I. A. T. A. carriers. Current I.A.T.A. regu-

lations provide for discounted fares to groups travelling from India to specified destinations abroad. The salient features are given in the statement placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-539/71*].

(b) Yes, Sir, Certain airlines are known to indulge in undercutting of air fares.

(c) The Aircraft Rules are being amended so as to make it obligatory for airlines to submit their tariff schedules to the Director General of Civil Aviation for approval. This will also provide for imposition of penalties for infringement.

A close watch is being maintained by the I.A.T.A. enforcement organisation as well as our own vigilance machinery.

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. Minister stated that the groups having sufficient affinity amongst the members and drawn from an association, a club or a school, etc., are offered this facility. Fifteen persons can join together and form a group and six months standing can be created. In view of this how the Air India is going to compete with unscrupulous airlines and travel agencies?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : As the hon. Member realises, it is very difficult to compete with airlines which are indulging in such malpractices. But by way of promotional airfare and encouraging air travel the group promotional fares are extended to affinity groups, students, scientists, etc. If members belonging to a club, organisation or some such association, come together and say that they want to travel on behalf of an organisation, they are entitled to it.

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : It should be recognised.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : May I know whether it is in the notice of the Government that a number of complaints have been levelled against certain specific airlines which are indulging in all these malpractices, whether the Government of India is looking into this matter and, if so, what is the action proposed?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : In the reply to the Original question itself I said that there is a Directorate of Enforcement working under the I.A.T.A set up at Bombay which is looking into this whole thing and is imposing certain preventive and also punitive measures to check this. Secondly, there is going to be a cell under the DG CA in the Department of Civil Aviation. Thirdly, in the 1937 Aircraft Rules there is going to be a provision which will make it compulsory for every international air route to submit their tariff rates to the DG CA before they start operations.

अफीम की खेती

* 736. डा लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में अफीम की खेती केवल मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के कतिपय जिलों तक सीमित है :

(ख) क्या बड़ी मात्रा में अफीम का निर्यात किया जाता है, जिससे देश के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की जाती है;

(ग) किसानों को प्रति किलोग्राम अफीम के लिए कितना मूल्य दिया जाता है और इस का प्रति किलोग्राम अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य कितना है; और

(घ) क्या अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मंडी में विद्यमान ऊंचे मूल्य की दृष्टि से सरकार का विचार किसानों को दिये जाने वाले अफीम के मूल्य बढ़ाने का है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) In India cultivation of opium poppy is confined to certain districts in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The quantity of opium exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during the last three years is as under:

Quantity of opium exported at 90° consistence in tonnes. (*Calender Year*)		Foreign exchange earned (Rs. in thousands) (*Financial Year*)	
1968	555	1968-69	4,77,29
1969	662	1969-70	6.63.04
1970	808	1970-71	8.03,35

(c) (i) The price of opium paid to the farmers for 1970-71 poppy season ranges from Rs. 40/- to Rs. 70/- per kilogram at 70° consistence depending on the average yield tendered by them.

(ii) Raw opium is transported to, and dried in Government factories. It is then sold to the foreign customers in the form of finished opium cakes (about 90° consistence); the present export price of this opium is U.S dollar 1.80 per unit of morphine content. which works out to U.S. dollars 18.00 per kilogram equivalent to about Rs. 135/- per kilogram (as Indian opium generally contains about 10% morphine.)

(d) Price to be paid to the farmers is fixed every year a little before the commencement of the next crop season after taking into account all relevant factors, such as prices of other comparable crops in the area, export price of opium, general level of prices etc. The price for the next year will be fixed sometime in July-August, 1971.

डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि अफीम से हमें बहुत मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होती है इसलिए क्या सरकार अफीम कल्टीवेशन के एरिया को बढ़ाने का विचार रखती है ? यदि रखती है, तो कितना ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Thers is no proposal to increase the area of opium cultivation.

डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि विभिन्न वर्षों में सरकार ने कितनी कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन किया ? हमारे किसानों को दिया जाने वाला मूल्य 70 डिग्री घनत्व वाली अफीम के लिये 40 से 70 रु. है। उन्होंने यह भी बतलाया कि वह प्रति वर्ष इस का मूल्य निर्धारित करते हैं। लेकिन वास्तव में ऐसा होता नहीं है। क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसी समिति गठित करने वाले हैं जो कि किसानों के उपयोग में आने वाली चीजों के बाजार मूल्य के आधार पर इस का मूल्य तय करें। क्योंकि किसानों की लागत अफीम की खेती में अत्याधिक होती है और उन्हें मूल्य कम मिलता है ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : There is no proposal to appoint any committee.

Hoarding of Small Coins

*737. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to overcome the difficulties experienced by the people regarding the small coins; and.

(b) whether some people have started hoarding the small coins for profit making?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) There is possibility of hoarding for profit making in such situations of shortages. Some seizures have been made in a few places. With increasing supplies, however, the tendency to hoard and the possiblity of making a gain out of hoarding seem to be going down and they can be expected to diminish further in the next few months. The question of making melting of coins an offence in law is also being pursued.

STATEMENT

The various steps taken by Government to step up the production of small coins in the three mints of Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad were indicated in the reply given to Starred Question No. 147 and the supplementaries thereunder in the Lok Sabha on the 28th May, 1971. As a result of these measures, the daily rate of production had increased to over 50

lakh pieces as against about 12 lakh pieces up to October, 1970. The additional labour strength of 400 workmen sanctioned in the Bombay Mint is expected to be in position by the end of the current month and to contribute to an additional daily production of 6 lakh pieces by the end of the next two months by which time the new workers would have been adequately trained. As a result of the larger supplies made to the public during the last five or six months the situation has improved to some extent. Shortages are now localised specially in and in the States surrounding Delhi. This is being tackled by the Reserve Bank of India on an emergency basis. About Rs. 14 lakh worth of small coins have been rushed to New Delhi. Both the New Delhi and Kanpur offices of the Reserve Bank have been instructed to look into the requirements of small coin depots under their jurisdiction and to arrange immediately for despatch for additional supplies wherever necessary. Special arrangements have been made to meet the requirements of the Delhi Transport Undertaking so as to alleviate the difficulties that were being experienced by the travelling public.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no time. You can ask only one question

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The reply of the hon. Minister is that time heals the wound. May I know whether he is aware that for long in Delhi or in any big city small coins are not available. Even in the State Bank in the Parliament House, it is not available. I would like to know whether it is a fact that some people are really hoarding and selling small coins at the rate of 70 p. or even 60 p. for a rupee. In the shops, the postage stamps are being given to the consumers instead of small coins. I want to know when the position is going to improve and whether more coins are being produced in our mints.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It is a problem that is causing concern to hon. Members and the Government is also aware of it. We have increased the daily production of coins from 12 lakh pieces to 35 lakh pieces. The tempo of production has increased and it is now about 50 lakh pieces. The Government's intention is to increase it to 70 lakh pieces this year. Certains steps have been taken in Bombay and Alipore Mints. There is the question of the Silver Refinery. We are going to take a decision about the Silver Refinery so that the Silver Refinery workers could be accommodated in the Alipore Mint and the production there also could be increased.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Have you arrested any person in the country ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. R. GANESH *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He was replying Sir. (*Interruptions*)

श्री बी. पी. मौर्य : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । करेंसी बनाने का, नोट छापने का इस देश में सरकार के सिवा किसी को अधिकार नहीं है । लेकिन दिल्ली में डी टी यू नोट छापना शुरू कर रही है ।

MR. SPEAKER : Not now. The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Interest charged by Nationalised Banks on loans to large and small scale industries

*723. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of interest being charged at present on loans advanced to large scale and small scale industries by the Nationalised Banks; and

(b) the prevailing rate of interest before the Nationalisation of the Banks for similar advances ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHACVAN) : (a) and (b). At present the banks are ordinarily charging 10¼% to 12% and 9% to 10 ½% rate of interest on their advances to large scale industries and small scale industries respectively; though in some cases banks may be charging slightly higher rates depending upon the circumstances. The corres-

ponding rates of interest before nationalisation were 8 ½% to 9 ½% and 8 % to 9 ½%. The increase in the rate of interest can be attributed mainly to the recent increase in the bank rate from 5 % to 6%.

Need for Mass Transport systems in Madras and Delhi

*726. SHRI BALADHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the preliminary studies underaken by the Working Group on Metropolitan Transport Services of the Planning Commission have indicated the need for mass transport system in Madras and Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether any steps are being taken to introduce an effective mass transport system for these two cities ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At the instance of the Metropolitan Transport Team of the Planning Commission, the Tamil Nadu Town Planning Department have completed a study on travel corridors for provision of a rapid mass transit system in Madras and the report thereon is under examination by the Team. The Central Road Research institute has carried out a comprehensive study of mass transport system in Delhi and is expected to submit its report to the Metropolitan Transport Team shortly. Furhter action will be taken after receipt of the final recommendations of the Metropolitan Transport Team in respet of both the cities.

सामान्य बीमा के राष्ट्रीयकरण के परिणामस्वरूप प्राप्त वित्तीय संसाधनों का उपयोग

* 738. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :
श्री सी. के चक्रपाणि :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के परिवर्धित परिव्यय को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार का विचार सामान्य बीमा कंपनियों के राष्ट्रीयकरण से प्राप्त वित्तीय संसाधनों को किस सीमा तक उपयोग में लाने का है; और

(ख) राष्ट्रीयकृत सामान्य बीमा कंपनियों की पूजी को किस ढंग से उपयोग में लाने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख). विविध बीमा कंपनियों की निधियों का पहले से ही निवेश हुआ है । इन कंपनियों के वित्तीय साधनों में वृद्धि तभी हो सकेगी जब आगे चल कर उनके कारोबार का विस्तार होगा । विविध बीमा क्षेत्र की निधियों का निवेश यह ध्यान रख कर किया जायगा कि उन पर अधिकतम आमदनी प्राप्त हो, परन्तु साथ ही हमारी राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकताओं और उद्देश्यों को भी ध्यान में रखा जायगा ।

Integrated Wages and Income Policy

*739. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to evolve an integrated wages and income policy to check the rising trend in prices; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A number of policy instruments are available to the Government for checking price increases; these include fiscal and monetary measures as well as physical and administrative controls. Steps are also being taken to increase the production of cash crops like cotton, groundnuts, oilseeds etc. which were primarily responsible for the price increases in the recent months. The question of price increases is under constant review and all necessary steps are being taken to mainatain price stability.

Earnings due to Introduction of Boeing 747 by Air-India

*740. SHRI BRIJRAJ SINGH KOTAH :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the recent introduction of the Boeing-747 on Air India routes, there has been an appreciable gain in the load factor and earnings;

(b) What has been the average number of persons carried on it so far;

(c) how Government propose to increase this number to optimum capacity; and

(d) what is the minimum number of persons needed to be carried for the carrier to get the break-even factor ?

THE MINISTER STATE OF IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a), (b) and (d). The passenger load varies from segment to segment even on the same flight. The over all load factors in the short period that the B747s have been in operation have been quite encouraging but it is too early yet to make a realistic assessment.

(c) Air-India are making vigorous efforts to increase their earnings. They have already introduced a number of promotional measures.

Need for increasing Shuttle flights of Indian Airlines between Imphal and Silchar

*741. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the need for increasing the number of shuttle flights of Indian Airlines between Imphal and Silchar; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this behalf and when additional flights are likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a). The existing services are adequate to meet the traffic requirements.

(b) Does not arise.

Extension of Time to Press Trust of India for Holding Annual General Meeting

*742. SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PANULI : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Press Trust of India, a Public Limited Joint Stock Company, has asked the Department of Company Affairs for extension of time to hold its Annual General Meeting for one and a half month beyond June 30, 1971 by which date such meetings should be held under the Companies Act;

(b) whether Government have acceded to the request of the management of the Press Trust of India Management; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this extension ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) the Company applied to the Registrar of Companies, Bombay for extension of time to hold its Annual General Meeting.

(b) Extension of time for 1 ½ month from 30th June, 1971 has been granted by the Registrar of Companies, Bombay under the second Proviso to Section 166(1) of the Companies Act, 1956.

(c) The main reason given by the Company for granting of extension of time to hold its Annual General Meeting was that many of its Directors would be out of India in June, 1971 in connection with the session of the International Press Institute to be held at Helsinki. The Company has further stated that the finalisation of its accounts is likely to be delayed because of its New Delhi building project which was expected to be completed during the month of May, 1971 and due to delayed receipts of bills for cable charges from some of the foreign offices and correspondents and delay in adjustment of subscription charges based on the Audit Bureau Circulations Certificate.

Inadequacy of communication facilities for the ships on the high seas at Cochin Harbour

*743. SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received representations from the Cochin Port Trust and Cochin Chamber of Commerce regarding inadequacy of communication facilities with ships on the high seas at Cochin Harbour, and if so, the steps, if any, taken in this regard;

(b) whether Government are aware that long renge communication between Cochin and ships is now being routed *via* Colombo involving loss of foreign exchange and delay in transmission of messages; and

(c) the type of communication system arranged at the Cochin Port, the difference thereof with the commiunication arrangements at the other major ports of India and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The matter is under examination.

(b) No statistics of the long range communication between ships and Cochin being routed through Colombo are available. Ships of foreign flag utilise coastal wireless stations of their own choice for communication with any coastal wireless station in India and we have no control over them.

(c) The type of communication system arranged at the Cochin port is of medium frequency. Communication facilities at the bigger Major ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are of both medium frequency and high frequency and they are established by the Posts & Telegraphs Department as commercial units. The communication facilities provided at other Major Ports of Kandla, Goa, Visakhapatnam are also of medium frequency as at the port of Cochin. The existing facilities provided at the port of Cochin and also at other ports mentioned above are considered adequate to meet the obligations under safety of Life at Sea Convention.

Demands by All India Kisan Sabha for Institutional Credit for Agricultural Sector

* 744. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have information about the demands formulated by the All-India Kisan Sabha for securing reasonable share of institutional credit for the agricultural sector for which a country-wide peaceful gherao and dharna before the Bank Offices is going to be held on the 1st July, 1971; and

(b) if so, what are the demands and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The resolutions pertaining to Banking Industry related to immediate nationalisation of all private, including foreign banks; earmarking at least 50% of the total institutional credit for the agricultural sector; opening of at least one branch for a population of 25,000; establishing direct relationship between the nationalised banks and cooperative societies; loan applications to be disposed of within 2 months and the procedure simplified, financing of some of the big irrigational schemes by nationalised banks; representatives of All India Kisan Sabha and other peasant organisations to be included in the Board of Directors of various banks and advisory bodies at various levels and laying down of a maximum limit of institutional credit to be received by a single family from various agencies and under various heads.

Since the nationalisation of banks, Government have before themselves, as basic objectives, the creation of large scale employment opportunities and extension of credit to hitherto neglected sectors. One of the resolutions passed by the Kisan Sabha has taken note of the positive role being played by the nationalised banks in the field of agricultural credit after nationalisation and makes a mention of the Union Finance Ministry and the Reserve Bank of India, emphasising the

necessity for increased coverage of agricultural sector. Opening of branches especially in unbanked centres is engaging the attention of nationalised banks and a large number of new branches have been opened during the last two years. While banks cannot undertake the financing of large irrigational projects; the question of increasing the credit to agricultural sector, partiuicularly to the small farmers, is under continuous review, and significant strides have already been taken in this direction.

Indias contribution to Asian Development Bank

*745. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total contribution made so far by India to the Asian Development Bank;

(b) the contribution made by other member contries;

(c) the amounts, country-wise, disbursed by the Asian Development Bank for developmental purposes; and

(d) whether India has any independent means to verify whether the Asian Development Bank resources provided to Pakistan are utilised for bonafide purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House (Statment I) indicating the contributions made by India and other member countries.[*Placed in library See* No. LT 540/71.]

(c) Another statement is placed on the Table of the House (Statement II). [*Placed in library See* No. LT 540/71.]

(d) India, in common with other member countries of the Asian Development Bank, can only ensure that the procedures and regulations of the Bank are such as ensure that resources provided to Pakistan (or any other borrower) are utilised for the purposes for which they are provided. This is done by covenants and warranties provided in the Bank's loan regulations and in individual loan agreements. The actual utilisation is watched through periodical review missions which report to the Bank and the Board of Directors (on which India is represented).

Script in three languages on milestones on National Highways

*746. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce script in three languages on milestones on National Highways; and

(b) if so, the additional cost to be incurred by the Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). Presumably, the Hon' ble member is referring to the introduction of script in three languages on each Kilometre stone on a National Highway. There is no such proposal and as such the issue raised in part (b) of the Question does not arise. The policy followed at present provides the use of only one script on any one Kilometre-stone in the following order :

Kilometre No.	Script for place names
0	Roman
1	Hindi (Devanagari script)
2	Local language
3	Hindi (Devanagari script)
4	Local language
5	Roman

and so on repeated in the same order. The numerals are invariably to be in international form of Indian numerals.

Proposal for an Airport at Calicut

*747. SHRI UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has recently deputed a senior official to visit the airport site at Calicut;

(b) if so, whether the said official has submitted his report and if so, the contents thereof; and

(c) whether the Union Government are contemplating to sholve the proposal during the Fourth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, His main recommendation is that inspite of the heavy expenditure involved, the aerodrome should be constructed at the Karippur site.

(c) The initial work involved in levelling the land is expected to take two to three years. Construction will be taken up thereafter. Meanwhile plans are being prepared.

Grants to Voluntaty Social Welfare Organisations for Running Pre-Primary Schools

*748. SHRI ACHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India provide grant-in-aid to voluntary social welfare organisations for running pre-primary schools;

(b) if so, the budget for the purpose sanctioned by the Government of India for Delhi State Social Welfare Advisory Board in 1969-, 1970 and 1971; and

(c) the amount of grant sanctioned in the year 1970-71 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c). No direct grants are made by Government. The Central Social Welfare Board makes grants to two voluntary organizations for running integrated pre-school projects in Delhi. The amounts sanctioned in 1969-70 and 1970-71 are Rs. 26,390 and Rs. 24,720 respectively.

In addition, the Central Social welfare Board also makes grants, both direct and through the Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board, to voluntary organizations in Delhi for running composite schemes, which include the running of Balwadis. The total amount sanctioned for such composite schemes is as follows.

1969-70	:	Rs. 1,83,952.36
1970-71	:	Rs. 1,66,419.00

The grants for 1971-72 have not yet been decided by the Board.

Overdrafts by Andhra Pradesh Government

* 749. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government is having heavy overdraft on the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank is insisting upon the State Government to clear its overdraft failing which it intends to impose severe financial restrictions on the transactions of the Andhra Pradesh Government;

(c) whether this will immobilise the State Government;

(d) whether to get over this immediate financial difficulty, the State Government has approached the Central Government for a loan to pay off the overdraft, and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a). Yes Sir. The overdraft of the Govern ment of Andhra Pradesh as on 18th June, 1971 was Rs. 39.82 crores.

(b) to (e). The Reserve Bank has written to the Government of Andhra Pradesh and other States in overdaraft recently to arrange clearance of the overdrafts by the end of June, 1971 and in this connection has advised them to examine the position and consider what resources the State Governments can themselves raise or obtain from LIC or other agencies for this purpose. Government of Andhra Pradesh has approached the Central Government for assistance in the matter. A decision on the request of the State Government has not yet been taken.

Construction Work at Visakhapatnan Outer Harbour

*750. SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the wotk on Visakhapatnam outer harbour has been started;

(b) the agency which has undertaken the construction;

(c) the extent of foreign collaboration involved; and

(d) the stages in which the work is to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes.

(b) The work relating to the construction of the outer harbour has not been entrusted to any single agency. The work consists of several items of work such as the construction of the breakwaters, quarrying of stones, procurement of construction equipment, dredging, construction of iron ore berth, installation of mechanical ore loading plant etc. Contracts for supply of construction equipment have been awarded to different firms. The main contract for the quarrying of stone, preparation of blocks and construction of the breakwaters was awarded in May, 1971. Some items of work such as dredging will be taken up in due course.

(c) No foreign collaboration is involved in the execution of the project. An agreement for project aid amounting to Rs. 5.25 crores for the Visakhapatnam Outer Harbour Project and the Bailadilla mining project taken together has been entered into with the Government of Japan to cover the cost of import of essential equipment needed for the two projects.

(d) The work relating to the construction of the outer harbour is being executed according to a coordinated programme with a view to ensure its completion and commissioning by May, 1974.

बुरहानपुर की 'बीबी की मस्जिद' की जीर्ण अवस्था

3098. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड़ जिले के बुरहानपुर नगर में स्थित 'बीबी की मस्जिद' की अवस्था जीर्ण होती जा रही है; और

(ख) क्या इसके कारणों का पता लगाने के लिये कोई अध्ययन किया गया है, और यदि हां, तो इसे जीर्ण होने से बचाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Seizure of Pakistani Currency at Delhi

3099. SHRI R. N. BARMAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistani currency amounting to Rs. 1,26,000/- had been seized at Delhi Airport on the 2nd June, 1971 from a woman passenger going to Kabul *vai* Ariana International Airways; and

(b) whether the investigation in the matter has since been completed and if so, the result of the investigation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH): (a) and (b) On 2nd June, 1971, Pak currency worth Rs. 1,26,000/- was seized from a lady passenger at Palam Airport. She was to fly to Kabul by Ariana flight. The lady was arrested and subsequently released on bail. Investigations are not yet complete.

मध्य प्रदेश में किसानों को ऋण दिया जाना

3100. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में छोटे स्तर के किसानों को दीर्घ अवधि तथा बड़े स्तर के किसानों

को अल्प अवधि के आधार पर ऋण दिये गये; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). संभवत. माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये ऋणों के बारे में हैं। बैंक किसानों की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार और प्रस्तावों की सक्षमता को देखते हुए ऋण देते हैं। राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने कृषि क्षेत्र को दी जाने वाली ऋण सुविधाओं को उदार बना दिया है।

आयकर की बकाया राशि की वसूली

3101. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में आयकर की बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप आय-कर की बकाया राशि की वसूली में सबंधित स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितना सुधार हुआ है, और

(घ) इस समय आय कर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश): (क) से (घ). सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और एकत्रित की जा रही है। जैसे ही वह उपलब्ध होगी, सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

मध्य प्रदेश के नगरों का दर्जा बढ़ाया जाना

3102 श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के गुना, ग्वालियर, भिंड, मुरैना और शिवपुरी नगरों का दर्जा बढ़ाये जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह किस प्रकार किया जायगा तथा इसको कब तक अंतिम रूप दिया जायगा; और

(ग) इन नगरों का पुनरीक्षण वर्गीकरण क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश . (क) से (ग). जी, नहीं। मध्य प्रदेश के तथा अन्य सभी शहरों/नगरों के अब किसी भी वर्गीकरण/पुनर्वर्गीकरण के लिये 1971 की जनगणना के परिणामों की प्रतीक्षा करनी होगी। जनसंख्या के अंतिम आंकड़े अभी आने है।

'सी' श्रेणी के लिये नगर की आवश्यक न्यूनतम जनसंख्या 50,000, बी-2' के लिए 4 लाख, 'बी-1' के लिये 8 लाख और 'ए' श्रेणी के लिये शहर की जनसंख्या 16 लाख होनी चाहिए।

Inadequate Rate of Scholarship to Schedule Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students

3103. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR . Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present rates of scholarships paid for various courses of studies in colleges to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students are inadequate; and

(b) whether Government propose to increase these rates and if so, by what percentage ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMY): (a) and (b). The value of scholarship under the postmatric scholarships scheme includs a monthly maintenace grant and other concessions like payment of all non-refundable compulsory fees, study toure and thesis typing / printing charges upto a prescribed ceiling.

Though all the increase in fees have been met by the Government, it has not so far been possible to increase the monthly maintenance allowance due to finacial constraints. It was

considered desirable to cover as many students from the limited resources available rather than increase the maintenance allowance which may result in the restriction of the reange of coverage under the scholarship scheme.

In oder to provide incentive to the meritorious Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students, it has been decided to increase maintenance charges by 50% over the existing rates of post-matric scholarships for those Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who secure at least 60% marks (or 1st Division) in their final examination and study full-time post-matric courses from this academic session.

Reservation of Seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students in Maharaja Sayajirao University, Baroda.

3104. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that no percentage of seats is reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in Maharaja Sayajirao University, Baroda; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the M.S. University of Baroda, 20% seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes in the following courses:—

(i) Diploma courses of Polytechnic;

(ii) Degree courses in Law, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Metallurgical, and Textile Engineering and Textile Technology and Aerchitecture.

(iii) Premedical and preparatory courses in Arts, Science and Commerce.

Demand for exemption of Airlines Employees from payment of levy on International Air Travels

3105. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Airlines Employees Union have urged Government to exempt the Airlines employees from the payment of 20 per cent levy on international air travel; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINACE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Honourable Member would appreciate that on matters relating to Budget Proposals it is not possible to give any reactions to such representations at this stage. The representations received on this subject are under examination.

Persons Manning Public Undertakings

3106. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government for putting officers manning public sector undertakings on permanent roll of the public sector; and

(b) if so, how it is likely to help the public sector enterprises or officers concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Government have decided to reduce the dependence of the Public Enterprises on deputationists from the Civil Services. For this purpose orders have been issued requiring the deputationists to exercise their option either to serve the enterprises permanently or to reverst to their parent cadres, within specified time limits. This measure will help the development of homogeneous managerial cadres within the enterprises, increase the involvement of the officers with the enterpriares and offer to the officers of the enterprises better chances of career advancement.

Amount allocated and spent on road during the Fourth Five Year Plan

3107. SHRI A. N. CHAWLA :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a sum of rupees 418 crores was allocated for roads in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether rupees 66 crores were only utilised during the first two years of the Plan on this account, if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by Government to see that public Works Departments streamline their machinery and launch a crash programme of road building and step up tempo of project execution; and

(d) the particular steps taken to ensure that the States expedite the execution of rural road schemes and do not divert funds allocated for them ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a). Yes, Sir. A sum of Rs. 418 crores has been allocated for Central Sector Road Schemes in the Fourth Plan.

(b) Yes, Sir. The slow progress is due to the lack of adequate organisations, cumbersome procedures, shortage of certain essential construction materials, land acquisition problems etc.

(c) The entire matter was discussed in detail at a recent Conference of State Public Works Secretaries and Chief Engineers held at New Delhi from 5th to 7th June, 1971, when the need and urgency of stepping up the tempo of work was explained to them and various steps required to achieve the objective by streamlining the existing procedures and augmenting the present organisations were indicated. The steps already taken by the Government of India include:—

(1) Sanction of 1$\frac{1}{2}$ percent out of the 7$\frac{1}{2}$% of the cost of schemes as agency charges as an initial payment to enable the State Public Works Departments to engage staff for advance action pertaining to investigation, project preparation, planning of schemes etc.; and

(2) Liberalisation in the existing powers authorising the Audit to admit without the submission of detailed estimates to Government of India excess expenditure over sanctioned estimates by increasing the upper limit from Rs. 25,000/- to 10% of the cost of the schemes subject to a limit of Rs. 2.50 lakhs. In addition, recommedations were made at the recent meeting of State Public Works Secretaries and Chief Engineers for :

(i) strengthening of State Public Works Department Organisations and provision of separately earmarked staff for Central Road Schemes;

(ii) creation of Specialist Cells in the State Public Works Departments for material management, designing and planning,

(iii) appointment of separate officers with powers of Collector for Land Acquisition to be attached to State Public Works Departments;

(iv) streamlining the existing procedure and reducing the time lag in the invitation of tenders, their settlement and award of work and commencement of work thereafter;

(v) strengthening of the Central Roads Wing; and

(vi) constant review of progress.

(d) Rural Roads fall primarily within the sphere of State activities and all matters pertaining to them are the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. This matter was also discussed in detail at the recent conference of State Public Works Secretaries and Chief Engineers when the need and urgency of stepping up the pace of rural roads development work in the States was stressed and measures suggested for augmentation of the resource of States for rural roads. In this connection, it was also urged upon them not to divert funds earmarked for rural roads. This had

been brought to the notice of the state governments earlier also following the recommendation of the Transport Development Council held in June, 1968.

Appointment of Executives for the Nationalised Insurance Companies

3108. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed Executives for those Insurance Companies, which have been nationalised recently; and

(b) if so, what would be the follow-up action after the nationalisation of the Insurance Companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Government have appointed Custodians to carry on the management of 102 out of 106 general insurance companies whose managements were taken over under the General Insurance (Emergency Privisions) Ordinance, 1971. For the remaining four companies, namely, Oriental Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd,. Jupiter General Insurance Co. Ltd., Indian Guarnatee & General Insurance Co. Ltd., and India Re-insurance Corporation Ltd., the existing Managements continue to manage on behalf of the Government.

(b) In due course, it is proposed to introduce a Bill in Parliament for nationalising all these insurance companies and consolidating them into four general insurance corporations.

Provision of Credit Facilities for Industries

3109. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Manufactures Organisation has recently made certain suggestions to the Government regarding credit freeze and providing better credit facilities for the industries and for their proper development; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes Sir, The Organisation has represented against the ceilings imposed by the commercial banks on the credit limits.

(b) The Reserve Bank so regulates the flow of bank credit as to ensure that genuine requirements of the industries for productive purpose are met.

Theft and Pilferages of Imported goods meant for Nepal while in Transit Ships

3110. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether thefts and pilferages of imported goods meant for Nepal are occurring during transit in the ships before the imported goods even reach India;

(b) whether imported consignments have been substituted by sea sands, discarded ship parts and foreign packing material etc. in the Port Commissioner's godown; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to check such pilferages and thefts of imported goods?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) the Port Commissioners receive goods only on landing and grant receipt to the Shipping Agents according to outward condition of cases and packages. It is not possible for them to say whether pilferage of any cargo is occuring in transit in ships.

(b) The Port Commissioners have stated that no such incidents have been reported.

(c) The Calcutta Port Commissioners have taken all possible measures to prevent pilferage and theft of cargoes while such cargoes are in their custody.

अफीम का निर्यात

3111. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे :
श्री ब्रजराज सिंह कोटा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारत द्वारा गत वर्ष के दौरान विदेशों को कितने मूल्य की अफीम का निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) वह अफीम किस-किस देश को निर्यात की गई; और

(ग) क्या अफीम के निर्यात में कोई वृद्धि अथवा कमी हुई है और पूर्ववर्ती दो वर्षों के आंकडो के साथ इसकी तुलनात्मक स्थिति क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) केलेण्डर वर्ष 1970 में विदेशों को 9,09,75,000 रुपये के मूल्य की अफीम निर्यात की गई ।

(ख) कैलेण्डर वर्ष 1970 में जिन देशों को अफीम निर्यात की गई उनके नाम इस प्रकार है.--

"अर्जेंटाइना, बेल्जियम, बलगेरिया, फ्रांस, जर्मन संघवादी गणराज्य, हालैण्ड, इटली, जापान, स्पेन, स्विटजरलैण्ड, ब्रिटेन, सोवियत रूस तथा अमरीका ।"

(ग) पिछले दो वर्षों की तुलना में वर्ष 1970 में निर्यात की गई अफीम की मात्रा तथा मूल्य, दोनों में वृद्धि हुई है जैसा कि निम्न तालिका में दर्शाया गया है:—

कैलेण्डर वर्ष	निर्यात की गई अफीम की मात्रा (मीट्री टनों में)	निर्यात की गई अफीम का मूल्य रुपयों में (हजार रुपयों में)
1968	555	4,87,88
1969	662	6,72,78
1970	808	9,09,75

Trial of DR. Dharma Teja

3112. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dr. Dharma Teja, who has been brought back to India, will be tried under various sections of the Indian Penal Code;

(b) if so, whether the matter is again being referred to Central Bureau of Investigation; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The C.B.I. has submitted a charge sheet against Dr. Dharma Teja under Sections 409, 420, 465/467 and 477-A of I.P.C. The Court has yet to frame the charges.

(b) Central Bureau of Investigation have already filed a charge-sheet against Dr. Teja and the trial of this case will commence in the Court of Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, New Delhi. There is thus no question of the matter being referred to the C.B.I. again.

(c) Does not arise.

Winding of Permanent Liability Camps in West Bengal

3113. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to wind up the permanent Liability Camps in West Bengal set up for the refugees;

(b) if not, how long Government propose to run them; and

(c) the financial commitment for these camps per annum?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No specific date can be fixed. However, these Permanent Liability Camps/homes cannot be closed until and unless

the families become rehabilitable and are dispersed with rehabilitation grants loans etc.

(c) The financial commitments for these Permanent Liability Camps/Homes are about Rs. 1.50 crores per annum.

Increase in Finance Assistance by Industrial Finance Corporation of India

3114. SHRI JADEJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the financial assistance santcioned by the Industrial Finance Corporation during the last three months;

(b) whether this is due to the re-orientea lending policy of the Corporation; and

(c) if so, the particulars of the re-oriented lending policy?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. During the quarter ending 31st March, 1971, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India sanctioned 49 applications involving assistance of Rs. 1592.92 lakhs against 13 applications involving assistance of Rs. 596.76 lakhs during the quarter ending 31st December, 1970.

(b) and (c). The improvement in the number of sanctions is due to general improvement in the investment climate. No special re-orientation as such in its lending policy has been adopted during the last quarter. The Corporation's lending policies, are, however, kept constantly under review.

Inquiry against Cement Allocation and Coordinating Organisation

3115. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since completed the inquiry against the Cement Allocation and Coordinating Organisation;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) whether the report of the inquiry will be laid on the table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). The Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra inspected the books of account of M/s. Cement Allocation and Coordinating Organisation under Section 209 (4) of the Companies Act, 1956 in 1967. The Inspection revealed that an amount of Rs. 31,16,288.72/- was charged in 1956 in the books of account of the company to "publicity" and public relation account". The bulk of the amount was paid to the Chairman of the Governing Body of the company. In 1967 more funds were placed at his disposal. The total amount distributed by the company amount to Rs. 39,50,589.69/-. The details of the payments made are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No.* LT-541/71.]

2. The Department have been advised that the payments made to Political Parties attract the provisions of Section 293A of the Companies Act, 1956. The Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra accordingly issued show cause notices to the parties concerned all of whom excepting one have replied. The Registrar of Companies has been advised to pursue the matter with him.

Delegations sent abroad

3116. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of delegations sent abroad by Government during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The number of delegations sent abroad during the period is as under:—

1968-69	615
1969-70	734
1970-71	911

Memorandum Submitted by Kerakla Lepers' Association

3117. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Kerala Lepers' Association, Trichur about their grievances; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) Not in the recent past.

(b) Does not arise.

Plan of all India Council of Technical Education to draw Employment Scheme

3118. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the plan of All India Councial of Technical Education to draw up employment scheme with the cooperation of some other countries; and

(b) the main features of such plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA): (a) The All India Councial for Technical Education has been set up to advise the Cenetral Government and State Government's on all aspects of development of technical education and coordination and determination of standards in technical institutions. Formulation of employment schemes is outside the purview of the Councial.

(b) Does not arise.

Excise Duty on Sugar

3119. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:
SHRI HUKAMCNAHD KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the rates of excise duty on sugar levied by the Central Government in Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Uttar Preadesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujrat and Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH): The rates of Central excise duty on sugar are uniform throughout the country. No distinction is made between the various States so far as levy of Central excise duty is concerned. The current effective rates of Central excise duty on different varieties of sugar are as follows:

S.No.	Description of sugar	Effective rates of duty	
		Basic	Additional
1.	Sugar other than Khandsari or Palmyra.	24 per cent *ad valorem*	6 per cent *ad valorem*
Note: At present asseessment of this sugar is made on the basis of a tariff value of Rs. 125/- per quintal.			
2.	Khandsari sugar	15 per cent *ad valorem*	2.5 per cent *ad valorem*
Note: 1. Khandsari sugar manufactured without the aid of sulphitation plant by non-power contrivance even if the rab utilised was manufactured with the aid of power is totally exempt from the Central excise duty.			
Note: 2. Manufacturers of Khandsari sugar have the option to avail of alternative compound levy rates.			
3.	Palmyra sugar	NIL	NIL

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों और सरकारी बैंकों के माध्यम से ऋण देने के बारे में अध्ययन करने हेतु गठित की गई समिति का प्रतिवेदन

3120. **डॉ लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में अनेक कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न हो गयी है कि कृषकों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से और सहकारी बैंकों से एक साथ ऋण मिलते हैं;

(ख) क्या कृषकों को मिलने वाली इन दोहरी सुविधाओं के कारण उन्हें अब ऋण बहुत विलम्ब से मिलता है;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में प्रो०डी०आर० गाडगिल की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति बनाई गई थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस समिति ने क्या सिफारिशें की हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) और (घ). सम्भवत:, यह संकेत, सामाजिक उद्देश्यों के क्रियान्वयन के लिए संगठनात्मक ढांचे के विषय में अध्ययन करने के लिए स्वर्गीय प्रो०डी०आर० गाडगिल की अध्यक्षता में नियुक्त अध्ययन दल की रिपोर्ट की ओर है। इस दल ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ वाणिज्यिक तथा सहकारी बैंकों के बीच समन्वय के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया। इस दल ने इस बात की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया कि सहकारी और वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के पारस्परिक सम्बन्धों को सुदृढ़ किया जाय तथा उनके क्रियाकलापों में समुचित समन्वय स्थापित किया जाय। इस सम्बन्ध में इस अध्ययन दल की एक विशेष सिफारिश यह थी कि वाणिज्यिक बैंक प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों के लिए प्रत्यक्ष रूप से धन की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं, विशेष रूप से ऐसे मामलों में जहां केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंक अपनी ही कमजोरियों के कारण सम्बद्ध ऋण समितियों को ऋण सम्बन्धी पर्याप्त सुविधाएं प्रदान करने की स्थिति में न हों।

Reductions in Excise Duty on Sugar

3121. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI R.V. BADE :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the reason for 25 per cent reduction in excise duty on sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Prior to 25th May, 1971 when there was partial control on the price, movement and distribution of sugar, two effective rates of Central excise duty were maintained. While free sale sugar paid duty at the standard rate of 37.5 per cent *ad valorem* a lower rate of 25 per cent *ad valorem* was prescribed for levy sugar by an exemption notification. With the complete removal of control on the price, movement and distribution of sugar with effect from the 25th May, 1971, the distinction between levy sugar and free sale sugar ceased to exist. It, therefore, became necessary to have only one rate of duty on all sugar produced by Vacuum Pan sugar factories. Accordingly a new rate of 30 per cent *ad valorem* (24 per cent basic and 6 per cent additional) which is the weighted average of the two rates in force before decontrol has been fixed by issue of an exemption notification. The duty readjustment is a consequence purely of the decision to decontrol sugar and has no revenue significance.

Financial Assistance to Mysore

3122. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Mysore have approached the Central Government for financial aid to raise the salaries and allowances of the State Government employees to bring them at par with the employees of Central Government;

(b) whether the Central Government have granted any financial aid for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the total amount sanctioned for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Conference of Aid India Consortium in Paris

3123. SHRI N. S. BIST:
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Aid India Consortium recently held its meeting in Paris;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the decisions arrived there along with their impact on India's economy including repayment of loans and servicing of debts.

(c) whether India had requested for more aid from the Consortium and if so, its outcome; and

(d) the names of the projects for which this money is proposed to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Aid India Consortium met in Paris on 17th and 18th June, 1971.

(b) A copy of the Press Release issued after the Consortium Meeting is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The requirements of aid are assessed by the World Bank in consultation with the Government of India. The members of the Aid India Consortium endorsed the assessment made by the World Bank and agreed that, for the year 1971-72, total fresh commitments of about 1250 million to India, in the form of non-project, project aid and food aid would be desirable.

(d) The actual quantum of aid and the projects/programmes for which the aid would be used, would be known only after the bilateral aid agreements are negotiated and signed.

Statement

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Press release

Subject: India Consortium.

The following announcement was issued today at the World Banks' European Office in Paris:

The consortium of governments and institutions interested in development assistance to India met in Paris on June 17 and 18 1971, under the chairmanship of the World Bank. The meeting was attended by representatives of the governments of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom and the United States and by re-presentatives of the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations Development Program and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The purpose of the meeting was to review the progress of economic development in India, to consider India's aid requirements for the fiscal year beginning April 1,1971; and to consider proposals concerning studies of possible Consortium participation in India's further economic development.

A delegation representing the Government of India, led by Dr. I.G. Patel, Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry, of Finance was, present to describe recent economic development and aid requirements.

In a separate session Consortium members heard special reports from a representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and from the Government of India about the situation with respect to the large number of refugees recently arrived in the Eastern states of India. The refugees, while an international responsibility, placed a heavy burden on the Indian economy in terms of immediate relief. The members expressed deep concern about the situation and agreed that it would have serious consequences for the economic development of India unless conditions were created soon to enable the refugees to return to their homes. Members outlined the emergency assistance they had given to date and indicated their intention to do more as they were able. The

members also emphasized that whatever assistance they provided for refugee relief would be distinct from and additional to normal development assistance.

The meeting commended the continuing improvement in India's economic situation in 1970/71. All Consortium members welcomed the continued momentum of agricultural production, which, with a rate of growth of over 5% and another record foodgrain harvest, made the main contribution to the growth of national income. Industrial prodiction continued to increase, although at a slightly lower rate of growth than in the previous year. Although prices had shown a tendency to rise in 1970. the application of restraints, kept indexes at stable levels during the last six months. Members, taking note of the fact that more than 90% of resources devoted to development come from India itself, particularly welcomed the substantial additional efforts for further domestic resonurce mobilization proposed for 1971/72. They agreed that further opportunities to accelerate the pace of development could be taken up to the extent that additional domestic finance and foreign assistance can be made available for investment. Export performance was in accordance with planned targets; the growth of earnings from non-traditional export products again made up for setbacks in traditional exports, such as jute manufactures. Members stressed the continued importance of efforts to increase the rate of growth of exports.

It was agreed that India needed substantial new commitments of non-project and project aid if the progress of the economy was to be sustained and accelerated. Members agreed that for the year which began April 1, 1971, levels of new commitments of non-project assistance of about $ 650 million, of project assistance of about $500 million and food aid of about $100 million would be desirable. Most members indicated the contribution they would be able to make, subject to necessary approval, towards these goals. Others also expected to provide assistance in the course of the year and gave their support to the overall program. Within the total, members indicated action which would result in about $90 million in debt relief. This action would continue for one additional year to the three-year programme of debt relief which had been completed during 1970/71.

Insurance cover for Deposit Holders

3124. SHRI N. S. BIST : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 2nd June, 1971 regarding the scheme of providing Life Insurance cover to savings bank deposit holders in rural and urban areas by the Syndicate Bank in all its 492 branches with the cooperation of the Life Insurance Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme and the manner in which and the extent to which the common man is likely to be benefited from the scheme; and

(c) whether Government propose to extend this scheme to other nationalised banks and post offices also ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Syndicate Bank has introduced an 'Insurance-linked Savings Deposit Account Scheme' with effect from 1st June, 1971.

(b) The scheme provides insurance cover on the life of an account holder having a savings bank account specially opened for the purpose and fulfilling the conditions stipulated under the scheme. In the event of premature death of the account holder, the dependents of the account holder will receive in addition to the amount of deposit in the account, a sum equal to twice the average amount of deposit held in the account during the half-yearly accounting period preceding the date of death, if the account holder is of 40 years or below of age at the time of death, and a sum equal to the average amount of deposit, if the account holder is between 41 and 49 years in age at the time of death. The cover is limited upto Rs. 10,000/- for account holders aged upto 40 years, and Rs. 5,000/- for those aged between 41 and 49 years.

Persons between 18 and 49 years of age maintaining a minimum interest bearing balance of Rs. 500 in savings bank account with the offices of the bank in rural areas (*i.e.* places with population of not more than 10,000) and Rs. 1000 in accounts maintained with the bank's offices at other places are eligible to be covered by the scheme.

(c) Central Bank of India also has initiated a similar scheme from June 1, 1971 while the Bank of Baroda has announced its intention of initiating a similar scheme shortly.

There is no proposal at present to introduce such a scheme in the Post Office Savings Banks.

Loans granted under the Hotel Development Loan Scheme

3125. SHRI N. S. BIST : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased state :

(a) the terms and conditions for the grant of funds from the Hotel Developement Loans Scheme;

(b) the names of parties to whom loans have been given from this fund since its inception in April, 1968 along with the amount of loans granted; and

(c) the basis of granting these loans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) to (c). Copies of the Instructions containing the terms and conditions regulating the grant of loan under the Hotel Development Loan Scheme along with the statement showing the names of the companies and the amounts of the loans approved and disbursed are placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT—542/71]

मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ऋण के लिये प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्र

3126. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना, भिण्ड, ग्वालियर और गुना जिलों में लघु उद्योगों, खेती में काम आने वाली वस्तुओं और सिंचाई प्रयोजनों के लिए ऋण के लिये राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को अब तक कितने आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा जिलेवार कितने व्यक्तियों को अलग कितना-कितना ऋण दिया गया; और

(ग) बैंकों के पास पड़े शेष अनिर्णित आवेदन पत्रों पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). माननीय सदस्य ने जिस प्रकार पूछा है उस रूप में आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते। फिर भी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में स्वीकृत ऋणो की संख्या और बकाया रकमों की जो स्थिति दिसम्बर, 1970 के अंतिम शुक्रवार को थी वह नीचे दी गई है:—

लघु उद्योग

एककों की सख्या	1065	692 03 लाख रु.

कृषि

लेखो की सख्या	17892	429 16 लाख रु

(ग). राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद से बैको ने लघु उद्योगों तथा कृषि जैसे अब तक उपेक्षित रहे क्षेत्रों के सबंध में उदार नीति अपनायी है। बैंक गुणावगुणो के आधार पर सभी आवेदन-पत्रों पर विचार करते हैं बशर्ते कि योजनाएं संचालन की दृष्टि से सक्षम हो।

विदेशों में मध्य प्रदेश के मन्दिरों और ऐतिहासिक स्थानों के बारे में प्रचार

3127. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री धमशाह प्रधान :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मध्य प्रदेश के मन्दिरों, ऐतिहासिक महत्व के स्थानों तथा अन्य सुरम्य स्थलों का विदेशों में व्यापक प्रचार नहीं किया जाता; और

(ख) देश के उक्त स्थानों के बारे में विदेशों में अधिक प्रचार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही

की गई है अथवा किये जाने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश के मन्दिरों तथा पर्यटक आकर्षण के अन्य स्थानों का भारत के लिये अधिक विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने की दृष्टि से विदेशों मे व्यापक प्रचार किया जाता है । इस संदर्भ में प्रचार-साहित्य का प्रकाशन विभिन्न भाषाओं में किया जाता है और उसका विदेशों में वितरण किया जाता है ।

इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स के विमान चालकों से तस्करी सोना बरामद किया जाना

3128 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री धनशाह प्रधान :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मई, 1971 के दूसरे पखवाड़े में डमडम हवाई अड्डे पर इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स के डाक विभाग के विमान-चालक कक्ष से बड़ी मात्रा में सोना बरामद किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियो के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है, और

(ग) बरामद किये गये सोने का मूल्य कितना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (ग). दमदम हवाई अड्डे पर 28-5-71 को दो लावारिस थैलों में से 15 किलो ग्राम सोना पकड़ा गया था जिसका मूल्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा-दर पर लगभग 1.27 लाख रुपये तथा भारतीय-बाजार दर पर लगभग 2.6 लाख रुपये है । ये थैले इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के एक हवाई जहाज के कर्मीदल के असबाब के साथ पाये गये थे न कि पायलट की 'केबिन में' । कर्मीदल के एक सदस्य को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था । उसको मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा 1 लाख रुपये की जमानत के साथ 25-25 हजार रुपये के चार मुचलकों पर छोड़ दिया गया ।

Captures of Mechanised Vessel carrying smuggled Goods

3129. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB

Will the Minister of FANANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Customs officials seized a meachanised vessel on board at Sheel about eight miles of Mangrol Sea Coast in Junagarh district on 12th April, 1971;

(b) whether some smuggled goods were also recovered from it; and

(c) if so, the number of persons arrested in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). Vessel M. S. V. Puran Vihar Bedi No. 59 which left Bombay on 5th April, 1971 for Dubai was seized by the Customs authorities of Mangrol Coast on 13th April, 1971. There were 91 passengers with 10 crew members on board. As the passengers had no passports for leaving India, they were charge-sheeted by the Police authorities under the Passport Act 1967 and produced before the Magistrate of Keshod Mangrol (Link) Court on 4th May, 1971. All the accused were sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment till rising of the Court. No smuggled goods were recovered.

Amount collected under the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act., 1962

3130. SHRI S. N. MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) How much amount had been collected by Government under the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, 1962 from the date of its operation up to the date of its cessation State-wise;

(b) how much amount has been paid or given to any of the factories under the said Act up to the end of the financial year 1970-71; an

(d) how much amount out of these collections have been spent in establishment and recoveries of the Risk and Insurance Premiums and Penalties ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Information regarding statewise break-up of the collections under the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, 1962, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

(b) A total amount of Rs 81.43 lakhs has been paid in settlement of claims under the Act upto the end of the financial year 1970-71.

(c) The pay, allowances and other expenses of the Government Department responsible for recoveries of premium and penalties under the Act are debited to the Consolidated Fund of India. A total sum of Rs. 18.47 lakhs has been paid out of the collections under the Act to the Government Agent in reimbursement of the actual charges incurred on its establishment employed for the purposes of the Act.

Import of Gold and Silver

3141. SHRI S. N. MISHRA . Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the actual value of gold and silver imported in the financial year 1970-71 from each country;

(b) the value of gold and silver spent for Government purposes out of this imported gold and silver; and

(c) the rates at which the gold and silver have been imported in the year 1970-71.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to(c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Seizure of Contraband Gold

3132. SHRI S. N. MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of contraband gold detected and seized in the financial year 1970-71, Statewise;

(b) the manner in which this contraband gold has been disposed of in the year 1970-71; and

(c) how much amount has been credited to the Government Exchequre during the year 1970-71 out of these recoveries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) · (a) The value of contraband gold seized by the Customs and Central Excise authorities all over the country during the year 1970-71 was approximately Rs. 394 lakhs at the international monetary rate and Rs. 794 lakhs at the Indian market rate, Information relating to State-wise seizures is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

(b) and (c). Seized gold is dealt with on the basis of quasi-judicial proceedings and on confiscation is made over to the Government Mint for Government's use .

Hunger Strike by Seamen

3133. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI Will the Miniser of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the reasons for hunger strike resorted to by the National Union of Seamen in Calcutta in April and 1st week of May this year;

(b) whether the seamen of Calcutta Port are getting job opportunities as are available to the seamen at the Bombay Port ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) The National Union of Seamen of India, Calcutta, resorted to massrelay hunger strike in protest against alleged inadequate employment for seamen at Calcutta Port.

(b) As compared to Bombay, the employment position at Calcutta has somewhat worsened since a number of British ships have recently stopped taking crew from Calcutta. Nevertheless the total employment position at Calcutta and its ratio to the total number of registered seamen at that port cannot be said to be unsatisfactory. However, the ratio

of jute available at Calcutta to the number of seamen registered at Calcutta leaves a shortfall, and negotiations are now in progress between the shipowners and the seamen to arrive at a settlement, at the instance of Directorate General of Shipping.

Decision by I.T.D.C. to run another Hotel in New Delhi

3134. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation has decided to run another luxury hotel in New Delhi;

(b) if so, what is the expected occupancy of the hotel; and

(c) whether the hotel is expected to be a profitable one ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION. (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. India Tourism Development Corporation has recently taken over the N.D.M.C. hotel building in Chanakyapuri, New Delhi, to run it as a luxury hotel in the name of Akbar Hotel.

(b) The expected occupancy for the first five years is indicated below:—

Year	Annual bed occupancy
1st	55%
2nd	60%
3rd	65%
4th	70%
5th	75%

(c) The hotel is expected to break even from the third year of operation.

Deputationists in Public Undertakings

3135. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleaseo to state :

(a) how many deputationists are still working in the public sector undertakings and the resons for their ocntinuance;

(b) whether any time-limit is set for their permanent absorption into the undertaknigs or for sending them back to their parent offices; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). According to available information, as on 31-12-1970.. the total number of deputationists from all Central Government services employed in the public enterprises in all types of posts was about 1390. Government have already decided to reduce the dependence of the public undertakings on deputationists from the Government services. Accordingly, the deputationists to the public enterprises from the civil services (excluding the officers of the Industrial Management Pool) and deputationists from the Defence Services other than those employed in Defence production undertakings have been required to exercise an option either to be permanently absorbed in the undertakings where they are employed on resignation from Government service or to revert to their parent cadres within specified time-limits which have been set.

(c) Does not arise.

वायु सेना, एयर इण्डिया तथा इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के विमान चालकों के वेतनमान तथा अन्य सुविधायें

3136. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय वायु सेना, एयर इण्डिया और इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स में कार्य कर रहे विमान चालकों को दिये जा रहे वेतनमान तथा अन्य सुविधाओं में क्या अन्तर है;

(ख) क्या राष्ट्र में आपात कालीन स्थिति के दौरान उक्त तीनों संगठनों में कार्य कर रहे विमान चालकों की सेवा परस्पर स्थानान्तरणीय है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई है; और

(घ) यदि प्रश्न के भाग (ख) का उत्तर नकारात्मक है, तो इसके क्या कारण है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) भारतीय वायुसेना ने विमान चालकों के भी सशस्त्र सेनाओं के सभी कार्मिकों की तरह, वेतन और भत्ते मूल रूप में लगभग वही हाते है जो केन्द्रीय सेवाओं पर लागू होते है। क्योंकि इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स तथा एयर इण्डिया स्वायत्त निगम है, अतः इन दोनों निगमों के विमान चालको पर उन से भिन्न सेवा शर्तें लागू होती हैं। इसलिये, इन दोनो वर्गों पर लागू होने वाले वेतन तथा अन्य सुविधाओं की प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारियों पर लागू होने वाले वेतन तथा अन्य सुविधाओं में प्रभावी तुलना करना असम्भव है।

(ख) से (घ). वायु सेना और इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स व एयर इण्डिया के बीच विमान-चालकों के एक दूसरी जगह तबादले की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। परन्तु, ऐसी व्यवस्था है जिसके अंतर्गत आवश्यक सेवायें बनाये रखने के लिये सिविल प्राधिकारियों की सहायता करने तथा उनके द्वारा अपेक्षित अन्य किसी भी प्रकार की सहायता के लिये वायु सेना की ड्यूटी पर बुलाया जा सकता है। "रिजर्व एण्ड आक्जिलरी फोर्स एक्ट, 1952 के अंतर्गत इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स तथा एयर इण्डिया के विमानचालकों को वायुसेना ड्यूटी पर बुलाने की भी व्यवस्था है।

एयर इण्डिया के कार्य परिणाम

3137. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में एयर इंडिया की आय और लाभ/हानि सम्बन्धी तुलनात्मक आंकड़े क्या है; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त स्थिति मे चढ़ाव के क्या कारण हैं?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) वर्ष 1968-69, 1969-70 तथा 1970-71 के दौरान एयर इण्डिया का कुल राजस्व तथा लाभ निम्न प्रकार था:—

(लाख रुपयों में)

	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71 (पुनरीक्षित प्राक्कलन)
कुल राजस्व	6057.77	6706.01	7498.00
कर-पूर्व लाभ	293.81	227.01	260.00

(ख) लाभप्रदता में गिरावट के निम्नलिखित कारण हैं—

(i) बोइंग 747 विमानों की सीधे परिचालन लागत में वृद्धि;

(ii) रखरखाव तथा ओवरहाल व्यय में अत्यधिक वृद्धि और विमान के महंगे बड़े बड़े पुर्जों को बदलने की आवश्यकता ;

(iii) बोइंग 747 विमानों के लिये ऋणों पर ब्याज की देयता में वृद्धि; और

(iv) वेतन बिल में वृद्धि।

Recommendations of the Customs Study Team

3138. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations of the Customs Study Team have been implemented;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the categories, in respect of which the recommendations are yet to be implemented and the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). The Government have already taken decision on all the recommendations of the Customs Study Team and 289 recommendations have already been implemented. Action is, however, being taken to implement 58 other recommendations. Many of these have been implemented in part. The categorise of the outstanding recommendations are:—

(1) those requiring legislative action;

(2) those in respect of which the need for implemental action will arise only when the colume of transactions in respect of cargo passing by post or air increases and/or additional floor space is available;

(3) others involving revision of financial powers, sanction of special allowance etc.

Capital Aid received from Abroad

3139. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of capital aid comitted and disbursed by the various leading donors to India during the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71; and

(b) the total capital aid received during the last three years upto 31st March, 1971 from the German Democratic Republic ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The total project aid committed by the various foreign countries/institutions to India for the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 amounted to Rs. 571.76 crores out of which disbursements during this period amounted to Rs. 95.54 crores. An amount of Rs. 627.50 crores was also disbursed in this period out of earlier commitments.

(b) No project aid was received from the German Democratic Republic during the above period.

Implementation of the Recommendations of Central Dock Wage Board in Haldia Dock and Port Project

3140. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations of the Central Dock Wage Board have been implemented in the Haldia Dock and Port Project; and

(b) if so, to what extent

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). Regular employees attached to the Haldia Dock Project who have been transferred from Calcutta are eligible for pay and allowances sanctioned on the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers, including dearness, compensatory and house rent allowances, plus a special Haldia allowance at the rate of 10% of pay. Regular employees recruited locally for the Haldia Dock Project are eligible for pay and dearness allowance as recommended by the Wage Board plus project allowance at the rate sanctioned by Government. These recommendations have already been fully implemented by the Calcutta Port Commissioners.

In addition to the regular employees, there are about 700 daily-rated casual workers engaged in the Haldia Project. The Wage Board did not prescribe specific wage rates fo

this class of workers. The issue was later on referred for arbitration to Shri L.P. Dave who was the Chairman of the Wage Board. In terms of his arbitration Award, daily rates of wages have now been fixed for these workers on the basis of pay, dearness, compensatory and house rent allowances as recommended by the Wage Board for regular employees,

Practice to hand Over Money on Telephone Calls by the State Bank of India

3141. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a practice in the State Bank of India, Parliament Street Branch of New Delhi to hand over money on the basis of telephone calls from the Prime Minister's Secretariat and to regularise the transaction subsequently on receipt of the cheque;

(b) whether it is also a practice to make deliveries of money at residences of the Ministers when called for and also make collections from there; and

(c) if so, since when such practices are prevalent and the justification for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Tourist Hostels constructed during the Third Plan Period

3142. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tourist hostels constructed by Government during the Third Plan along with the names of the places where those were constructed;

(b) the places where tourist hostels are likely to be constructed during the Fourth Plan; and

(c) the approximate amount spent on each hostel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) to (c). The information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library*. See No. LT-543 /71]

Reduction in expenditure on Administration

3143. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the measures being adopted to cut down administrative expediture of Government; and

(b) the steps being taken to economise expenditure on Ministries, Departments, Establishments and Undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). A number of measures have been taken during the last few years for achieving economy in administrative expenditure of Government including Ministers, Departments, etc. Some of the important measures are ban on revision of pay scales, partial ban on recruitment to certain categories of posts, ban on creation of posts on non-Plan side, restrictions on purchase of imported cars, curtailment of travelling allowances, intensification of staff inspection studied, non-filling of vacant posts and restricted budget provision for contingent items of expenditure so as to prevent conspicuous spending on entertainment, furnishings and the like.

In the Public Sector Undertakings, control of administrative expenditure is the responsibility of the managements. Government have, however, issued guidelines, from time to time, to the Public Enterprises to keep under strict control all administrative expenditure, particularly relating to entertainment, house rent, staff cars, travelling, etc. It has also been indicated to the Enterprises that expenditure under these heads should be separately reviewed every quarter against the budget provisions. A quarterly report to the Boards of Directors, giving details of such expenditure, has also been introduced.

Economy measures being a continuing process, the matter is constantly engaging the attention of Government.

Financial Assistance to small and big Farmers at Tadepalligudam (Andhra Pradesh) by State Bank of India

3144. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of financial assistance given for agricultural purposes to the small farmers, big farmers and any other society by the Branches of State Bank of India at Tadepalligudam (Andhra Pradesh) during the last three years, and

(b) the recoveries made during the period ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Statistics regarding agricultural advances are not compiled by the banks in the manner desired in the question.

Plan to build a Container Berth at Cochin Port

3145. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are having any plan to build a container berth at Cochin Port,

(b) if so, the outlines there of; and

(c) when a decision in this matter will be taken.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Not for the time being.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Teachers-Students Summer Camps

3146. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Teachers-Students Summer Camps' arranged statewise last year by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT);

(b) the names of States from where Students/Teachers participated;

(c) whether this year too; the Council has been planning to arrange such camps; and

(d) if so, names of States where these camps are likely to be arranged and the States from which students/teachers have given their consent to participate in these camps ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) to (d). The National Council of Educational Research & Training are organising, on behalf of this Ministry, a series of Inter-State teacher-student camps for the promotion of National Integration among school children. These camps are arranged both in summer and winter. During 1970-71, 15 such camps were organised by the NCERT as per deatails given below :

Venue State	Place	States from which participants were invited
FOR BOYS		
Mysore	Davangere	West Bengal, Kerala, Orissa Punjab, Gujarat.
Rajasthan	Udaipur	Jammu & Kasshmir, Mysore, Bihar, NEFA, Haryana.
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Maharashtra, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi.
Orissa	Bhubaneswar	Nagaland, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh.
Punjab	Ferozepur	Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat.

Venue State	Place	States from which participants were invited
Bihar	Patna	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, Assam, Himachal Pradesh.
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Punjab, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Goa.
Maharashtra	Aurangabad	West Bengal, Delhi, Mysore, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir.
Assam	Gauhati	Maharashtra, Bihar, Rajasthan, Pondicherry, Haryana.
FOR GIRLS		
Himachal Pradesh	Kasauli	Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Goa.
Goa, Daman & Diu	Goa	Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab.
Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	Haryana, Gujarat, Delhi, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu.
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana Maharashtra, Bihar.
Gujarat	Baroda	Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Delhi, Kerala Madhya Pradesh.
Kerala	Ernakulam	Goa, Rajasthan, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab.

During 1971-72, 16 Inter-State student teacher camps, of which atleast 6 will be for girls, have been planned by the NCERT. During the summer of 1971, 7 camps were held as per details given below :

Venue State	Place	States from which participants were invited
FOR BOYS		
West Bengal	Darjeeling	Uttar Pradesh, Orisa, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal.
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	Tamil Nadu, Assam, Rajasthan, Orissa, Himachal Pradesh.
Bihar	Netarhat	Mysore, Delhi, Nagaland, Gujarat, Bihar.
Rajasthan	Mount Abu	Punjab, Pondicherry, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesn, Rajasthan.
FOR GIRLS		
Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir.
Maharashtra	Poona	Manipur, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Delhi, Maharashtra.
Kerala	Trivandrum	Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Mysore, Maharashtra, Kerala.

The venue and participating state for the camps to be held in the winter of 1971-72 have not yet been finalised.

Posts held by Members of S.C. & S.T in N.C.E.R.T.

3147. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the National council of Educational Research and Training the number of posts held by persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is much less than the required quota reserved for them;

(b) if so, the number of the posts held by them in relation to the total posts in different categories; and

(c) how his Ministry proposes to increase the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the said organisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) In February 1970 the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs issued instructions to the effect that Government orders regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should also be followed in all respests by autonomous bodies like the National Council of Educational Research and Training, which are registered under the Societies Registration Act. The Council had even earlier been stating, at the time of advertising vacant posts, that other things being equal preference would be given to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Even so the numbers of posts held by persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are much less than the quota reserved for them under the Government order of February 1970 referred to above.

(b) The numbers of posts held by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes empuloyees in Delhi are as follows:

Category	Held by Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe	Toal posts sanctionea.
Class I	3	262
Class II	1	87
Class III	27	637
Class IV	63	235

(c) The Executive Committee of the Council issues directives in conformity with existing Government orders on matters, like this. The Regulations of the Council promulgated recently contain necessary provision for the reservation of posts for persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in accordance with the orders issued by the Government of India from time to time. The Council has also proposed that all future posts be reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates until the deficiency in their representation is made up.

Demand for Electrically Operated Cranes for use at Ports in Gujarat

3148. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has demanded from the Centre elec-trically operted cranes for loading and unloading cargo at ports in Gujarat, especially in Bedi Port; and

(b) if so, the reasons why their demand for electrically operated cranes has not been met ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Storage facilities at Bedi Port in Gujarat

3149. SHRI JADEJA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whethr the storage facilities provided at Bedi port in Gujarat are insufficient;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to construct more godowns there, if so, by what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c) . Bedi is a minor port and the development of minor ports is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. The Government of Gujarat have been requested to furnish mate-

rial for a reply to the question which, on receipt, will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Dredging facilities at Ports in Gujarat

3150. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mathrani Committee had recommended to Government to provide dredging facilities at ports in Gujarat State:

(b) whether the recommendations were accepted by the Union Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons why a single dredger has not been provided at Bedi Port ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) The Intermediate Ports Development Committee (headed by Shri H.P. Mathrani) had recommended in its report (April 1960) the provision of suitable dredging units for internal dredging in each Maritime State.

(b) The Central Government accepted this recommendation and necessary loan assistance has been given to the Gujarat Government to strengthen its dredging fleet including ancillaries.

(c) It is for the State Government to decide the programme of dredging for its fleet at the different Ports in the State.

Arrears of Income Tax and other Taxes due from monopoly houses

3152. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the arrers of Income-tax and other direct taxes due from the monopoly houses in the years 1969-70 and 1970-71; and

(b) whether Government intend to adopt any special measures to collect these taxes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Each one of the seventy five families mentioned in the Monopolies Enquiry Commission Report, includes several assessees and the number of such assessees runs into several hundreds. The collection of requisite information about them will involve considerable time. If, however, the Hon'ble Member desires to have information about any particular family the same can be furnished.

Development of Ezhimala and Bekkal as Tourist Centres

3153. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered any measures for the development of Ezhimala and Bekkal as Tourist centres in Cannanore district in Kerala to attract tourists there; and

(b) if so, the facilities proposed to be provided to the tourists who visit these places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Selling of 2 nP. Coin in Bangalore

3154. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANAPPALLI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 2-nP coin was being sold in Bangalore for Rs. 4 in the month of May, 1971;

(b) if so, the reasons for sale of coin at such a high price; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). There is no evidence to suspect that, in the month of May, 1971 2nP coin was being sold for Rs. 4 in Bangalore. From the reports of off-take from Reserve Bank of India's counters at Bangalore, it appears that demand for 2 nP. coin is rather low in that Center and the present stock of these coins is adequate for the current quarter, April-June, 1971.

Sections shifted from the Airlines House, New Delhi

3155. SHRI K. C. PANDEY :
SHRI BRIJRAJ SINGH-KOTAH :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether several sections from the Airlines House, New Delhi have been shifted to different buildings taken on hire;

(b) whether there in no substantial increase in staff and the space in Airlines House was sufficient to meet with the requirements;

(c) if so, the expenditure incurred so far in shifting and renovation for the purpose and the rental of the private buildings taken on hire; and

(d) the reasons for such a step and the action being taken by Government to observe economy in administrative expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d) . There has been a substantial increase in the staff and space in the Airlines House was inadequate.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 14.92 lakhs was incurred on renovation and re-equipment of the hired buildings. The rental is Rs.95,228 per mensem.

Arrears of Income Tax due from Tea Planters

3156. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of tea planters in Assam and West Bengal are in heavy arrears of income-tax; and

(b) if so, the names of such planters and the amount outstanding against them during the last three assessment years and the action being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) . The information is not readily available and is being collected. It will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Hiring of Auditorium in Department of Teaching Aids

3157. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minster of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the rules regarding hiring of the Auditorium in the Department of Teaching Aids of the National Council of Educational Research and Training;

(b) whether the Auditorium is hired for showing non-educational commercial films and whether it is not contrary to the objectives of the National Council;

(c) the number of private film shows held at the said Auditorium during the last three years;

(d) the amount received on account of hiring of the Auditorium during the last three years; and

(e) whether the private organisations and film societies have to pay extra money beyond the fixed fee which is not accounted for by the Department of Teaching Aids ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) A copy of the rules regarding hiring of the Auditorium of the Department of Teaching Aids of the National Council of Educational Resarch and Training is given in the statement attached.

(i) The auditorium is generally taken on hire by the Film Societies/Film Clubs which are affiliated to the Federation of Film Societies of India, and are engaged in the promotion of film appreciation and screen education work which falls within the purview of the programmes of the Department of Teaching Aids of the National Council of Educational Research and Training.

(ii) The aditorium is also occasionally used on payment basis by the Delhi Entertainment Tax Office, Delhi Administration, for examining films for the purpose of exemption from entertainment tax.

(c) and (d). The details are as under:—

Year	No. of Private Film Shows conducted.	Amount realised on account of hiring etc.
1968-69	154	Rs. 13,725/-
1969-70	188	Rs. 22,905/-
1970-71	213	Rs. 18,000/-

(e) No, Sir.

Statement

National Council of Educational Research & Training (Department of Teaching Aids) Rules for booking of the Aditorium for screening of educational and other films.

(i) Auditorium is booked for educational Institutes/Organisations at the discretion of the Department for screening of the educational and other films as the primary aim is to provide facilities for promotion of education as also to develop film appreciation through the medium of films. The films proposed to be screened or the programme to be organised should, therefore, be got approved by the Head, Department of Teaching Aids. Screening of films other than the films approved or use of Aditorium for purpose other than for which it was booked, is prohibited. Infringement of this rule may lead to interruption of the programme or its abrupt stoppage.

(ii) The scheduled rates presently charged are merely to cover the srervice charges and in no way a source of profit to the Department. The Auditorium should not, therefore, be used on commercial basis. No tickets are to be sold for admission in the Auditorium. The guests are to be invited by complimentary passes only.

(iii) Payments towards hire charges are to be made by the party immediately after the booking has been confirmed in writing.

(iv) No booking will be reated as final unless confirmed by the Head of the Department/Officer Incharge.

(v) Once the confirmation has been obtained in writing for booking of the Auditorium on the stipulated date and time, no cancellation will be allowed and the full payment as prescribed will have to be made even if the Auditorium is not utilised. Refund on account of cancellation of booking may be made at the discreption of the Head of the Department/Officer Incharge if an intimation is confirmed in writing at least 3 days in advance of the actual date of booking. Head of the Department reserves the right to cancel at any time without any notice or without assinging any reason and refund the amount already made, if any, on account of such booking.

(vi) Maximum number of seats that are placed at the disposal of the Booking Organisation have been fixed at 350 and 16 seats numbering H-1 to H-16 of the Balcony are exclusively reserved for the officers and staff members of the Department. The passes for these 16 reserved seats will be issued by the Head of the Department/Officer Incharge, which should be accepted and entry allowed to pass holders without hinderance. In case it is found difficult to manage owing to excess invitees than the above prescribed limit, the responsibility will be fixed on the Organisation concerned. Full payment according to the prescribed rates has to be made even if no film is screened or the programme is cancelled on this acount or due to mismanagement.

(vii) Damages caused during the time the Auditorium has been booked, shall be recovered from the party.

(viii) The Department reserves the rights of admission to the Auditorium. It also reserves the rights of hiring the Auditorium to any outside organisation. The staff of the Department will have full

right to drive out any person/persons found smoking or making unnecessary noise or committing nuisance inside the Auditorium. No eatables or drinks are to be served inside the Auditorium.

(ix) The staff of the Technical and Administration Units of the Department have full access to the Auditorium.

Any relaxation of the above rules will be decided by the Head of the Department on the merit of the case.

Equipment Supplied to Regional Colleges of Education of the National Council of Educational Research and Training

3158. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether equipment worth about Rupees one lakh was supplied to each of the Regional Colleges of Education of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) in the year 1968;

(b) whether the Regional Colleges of Education have maintained stock registers for all such equipment received by them;

(c) whether the entries made in the stock registers of these Colleges tally with the description of the equipment actually supplied to them;

(d) whether physical verification has even been done of this equipment in any subsequent years;

(e) whether this equipment was acquired for any specific programme in these Colleges; and

(f) whether the equipment has been used for any specific programme since the time it was sent to these Colleges ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION SOCIL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE . (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) to (f) . The information is being collected for tabulation from the Regional Colleges of Education and a detailed statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Permission for Publicaton of Articles and Papers in Journals by Members of Academic Staff of N. C. E. R. T.

3159. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether no member of the academic staff of the National Council of Educational Research and Training is allowed to publish articles and papers in scholarly and professional journals without the express and prior approval of the Secretary of the Council for Educational Research and Training;

(b) whether the Secretary of the Council has called explanation from faculty members for their having published articles of purely research and academic value;

(c) whether certain faculty members have been refused permission to publish research articles by the Secretary of the Council; and

(d) whether certain faculty members were refused permission to attend conferences and seminers even they were organised by the Council itself ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a to (c). No, Sir.

(d) Permission has been refused to faculty members only in those instances where they were required for urgent work of the Council.

Expenditure Incurred on Petrol for the Staff Cars in Ministries

3160. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the average expenditure incurred annually on petrol for the staff cars of the various Ministries;

(b) the estimated increase in expenditure now due to the increase in price of petrol; and

(c) whether as a measure of economy and example in austerity, Government propose to ban the use of large imported staff cars by Ministers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b) . The information is being collected from the various Ministries/ Departments concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as possible.

(c) The question of enforcing economy in Government expenditure as well as austerity, more specially in the context of great burdens imposed on India by the events in Bengla Desh, is under active and earnest consideration of the Government of India. In that connection the question of discontinuing the use of imported cars by Ministers is also being considered. However, Hon'ble Member might be interested to know that out of the total number of 53 Ministers, only 22 use large imported cars.

Study of Examination Reform in Japan

3161. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission studied certain examination reforms in Japan a few years ago;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) how far the recommendations have been implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) In September, 1957, the University Grants Commission had appointed a Committee of experts to advise the Commission regarding the measures that might be adopted for examination reform in the country. The Committee did not study the Examination Reforms in Japan. However, a note prepared by one of the members on Grading system in Japan, based on the requirements of one University, was incorporated as an appendix to the Report of the Committee to indicate how the system of internal grading works in that country.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The report of the Committee was circulated to the Universities and some of them have taken steps to introduce different measures of examination reform.

Statement

Study in Examination Reform in Japan

No reform in the system of examinations will reduce the failure rate in our universities and colleges, unless the prevaling admission procedures are imporoved. We have therefore to see that only those candidates are admitted to universities who can profit by higher education. One of the feasible ways by which this could be done is to introduce in the School Leaving Examination two additional papers, one to test competence in the use of the language of the university and one to test intellectual maturity, for those who wish to enter the university.

2. Teaching work should be done not only through lectures but through tutorials, seminars, etc. It will be desirable to hold periodical short tests on the work done in the tutorials and to maintain a record of the assessments made. This should be regularly evaluated. Each university may decide what weightage should be given to this. In order to make room for more tutorials, lectures may be cut down (it should be possible to reduce them by 50 per cent) and the teaching work divided between tutorials and lectures.

3. The U.G.C. should encourage seminars disucussions and conferences of university and college teachers for defining the objective of teaching and examinations in different subjects at various levels. A clear conception of the aims of teaching will facilitate good teaching and bring about a greater conformity between examinations and teaching.

4. Research should be undertaken in regard to both the educational and technical aspects of examinations. Topics which may be taken up for research in this connection are indicated in the report. It should be possible for the departments of education in universities to undertakes such work as a part of their normal activities. Perhaps the newly created National Council for Educational Research & Training, would also be able to assist in this. There should be arrangement

in the University Grants Commission to co-ordinate the research work of the different universities and to disseminate information and conclusions with regard to the studies undertaken in the country.

5. where the courses are spread over two years or more convenient spacing of the examinations should be arranged, so that the examination is not concentrated at the end of the final year.

6. Use of methods of evaluation other than essay type examination such as multiple-choice tests, short answer tests, open-book tests, *viva-voce*, etc. may be tried wherever necessary. While, for a variety of resons, the essay type examination may continue as the chief mode of evaluation in our universities, it is necessary to make it a fitter instrument for measuring the educational development of the students.

7. The present methods of marking examination scripts and of combining and tabulating marks in university examinations without reference to recognised statistical procedures are not satesfactory. The procedures will have to be developed to make marking and combining of marks more objective. Suggestions in this regard are given in the report.

8. In view of the difficulty of achieving objectivity and precision in the marking of papers, it may be desirable, to rank students class-wise rather than marks-wise. In general only two classes may be awarded for the Master's Degree, *viz.* the first and the second provided the standards of the present first and second classes are maintained.

9. In universities where more than one media of examination exists, the examiners in the different media (at least head examiners) should meet and define the standards and spread of marks to be adopted in the evaluation work undertaken by them, in order, to avoid variation in the marking of scripts.

10. Ways and means must be found for avoiding wastage of time in the administrative work of examinations resulting in late publication of results and consequent difficulties to students.

अफीम की खेती

3162. डॉ. लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे :
श्री बृजराज सिंह—कोटा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार ने देश में अफीम के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : अफीम के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार ने निम्नलिखित उपाय किये हैं :

(i) पोस्त उगाने वाले विद्यमान क्षेत्रों तथा निकटवर्ती और सटे हुए क्षेत्रों, दोनों में नियत रकबे में वृद्धि करके अफीम पोस्त की खेती के लिए बड़े रकबों के लाइसेंस देना ।

(ii) पोस्त की खेती करने वाले काश्तकारों को दिए जाने वाले अफीम के मूल्य, खंड प्रणाली पर नियत करना जो उनके द्वारा दी जाने वाली पैदावार पर निर्भर करती है, जिससे कि अपेक्षतया अधिक औसत पैदावार देने वाले काश्तकार को अधिक मूल्य की प्राप्ति हो ।

(iii) अपेक्षतया अधिक पैदावार देने वाले किसानों को नकद पुरस्कार देना ।

(iv) पोस्त उगाने वाले इलाकों में तथा उनके इर्द गिर्द निवारक नियंत्रण को सुदृढ़ करना ।

(v) काश्तकारों से अफीम जल्दी खरीदने की व्यवस्था करना जिससे कि अफीम की चोरी छिपे बेचने के लिए उनके पास कम समय रहे ।

(vi) लाइसेंस पाने का हकदार बनने के लिए न्यूनतम औसत पैदावार निर्धारित करके कम पैदावार देने वाले अवांछित काश्तकारों को निकाल देना ।

Cultivation of Opium

3163. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether licence is required to be obtained for the cultivation of opium in the country;

(b) whether any advisory committee has been constituted to review the principles governing licensing of opium from time to time; and

(c) if so, the names of Members of the Committee and the criteria adopted in selecting members of the committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) . No advisory committee has been constituted to review the principles governing licensing of opium cultivation. However, these principles are reviewed every year in a meeting of departmental officers under the Chairmanship of a Senior Officer of this Ministry.

Complaint re. working of I.I.T., Kanpur

3164. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the MInister of EDUCATION AND SOCIL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some serious complaints have been receive regarding the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur;

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made; and

(c) if so, the result theteof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMANT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) . Do not arise.

Employees working in General Insurance Companies

3165. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the permanent and temporary employees who were working in the General Insurance Companies till the day of their nationalisation would become Government employees consequent upon nationalisation; and

(b) whether they would become entitled to all the facilities being provided to Government employees and whether the facilities being enjoyed by them at present would also not be curtailed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b) . The terms on which the services of employees of Insurers would be transferred to the corporations would be dealt with in the *Bill which will* deal with the transfer of the ownership of the undertakings to the corporations.

सामान्य बीमा कंपनियों के कर्मचारियों की मांगें

3166. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर** . क्या वित्त मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सामान्य बीमा कपनियो के कर्मचारियों ने अपनी कार्य समिति के माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि देश भर की बीमा कंपनियों के समस्त कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों और उनकी सेवा शर्तों का मानवीकरण किया जाए जिससे सामान्य बीमा व्यापार बढने में उन्हे प्रेरणा और प्रोत्साहन मिल सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) विविध बीमा कर्मचारियो की अखिल भारतीय कार्यवाही परिषद् से एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें अन्य बातो के साथ-साथ कर्मचारियों के वेतन तथा सेवा की अन्य शर्तों के एक रूप करने की मांग गई है ।

(ख) जो निगम स्थापित किये जाने वाले है, उनके अधीन काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की सेवा की शर्तों एवं नियमों के संबंध में इन सुझावों पर तथा अन्य सुझावों पर इन निगमों की स्थापना हो चुकने के बाद ही विचार किया जायेगा ।

Recovery of Wealth-Tax

3167. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of individuals assessed for

Wealth-Tax for possessing wealth valuing over rupees ten lakhs during the last three years; and

(b) the amount of wealth-tax recovered from them during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The required information for the year 1970-71 is not readily available and is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available. The information for the earlier two years is as under:—

1968-69	1492
1969-70	1531

(b) the required information for the year 1970-71 is not readily available and is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available. The information for the earlier two year is as under:—

	(figures in thousands)
1968-69	Rs. 21903
1969-70	Rs. 28644

Promotions of the Employees Belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Customs Department, Cochin

3168. SHRI B. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees of Customs Department, Cochin, regarding the non-implementation of orders issued by Government from time to time regarding promotion etc., to the said employees; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No such representation has been received during the last three years.

(b) Does not arise.

Language used on Sign Posts for Mileage and other Notices

3169. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sign posts for mileage and other notices are written either in Hindi or regional languages in many Northern States of the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make arrangements for English notices for facility of South Indian and foreign travellers in our country to understand direction and distances covered ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The Govt. of India are primarily concerned with National Highways only. All roads other than National Highways in States are essentially the responibility of the State Govts. concerned. The instructions regarding inscription of place names on Kilometre Stones and directions etc. on informatory sign posts at road junctions already prescribe the use of Roman (English), Devanagari and local scripts according to a laid down order. The figures are in any case to be marked in the international form of Indian numerals.

American Experts flying along with Boeing 737 Pilots

3170. SHRI BRIJRAJ SINGH-KOTAH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether are American experts still flying along with Boeing 737 pilots; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) No, Sir.

) Does not arise.

Progress Made in Establishment of Lalit Kala Akademy in Manipur

3171. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in respect of proposed establishment of Lalit Kala Akademy in Manipur;

(b) what would be the status of this Akademy;

(c) whether it will be financed by the Manipur Government; and

(d) when the Akademy is likely to start functioning ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) No proposal has been received from Manipur Administration for establishment of Lalit Kala Akademy in Manipur. Their proposal to set up a Manipur State Kala Akadem has and approved by the Government of India and the constitution finalised. The Akademi will cover activities in the fields of dance, drama, music, literature and fine arts.

(b) It will be an autonomous body and will be registered under the Registration of Societies Act. 1860.

(c) Yes, Sir,

(d) No intimation has been received so far from the Manipur Administration about its establishment.

Establishment of Board of Secondary Education, Manipur

3172. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Manipur is taking up steps to establish a Board of Secondary Education;

(b) if so, the progress made in the matter;

(c) if not whether the Government of Manipur is satisfied with the present arrangement of working under the Assam Board of Secondary Education; and

(d) the total amount annually paid by the Matric candidates to the Assam Board ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the proposal are being worked out by the Manipur administration.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) the total amounts annually paid by the candidates from Manipur to the Assam Board during last three years are as follows.—

1968-69	Rs. 1,78,902
1969-70	Rs. 2,06,550
1970-71	Rs. 2,20,536

Starting New Central Schools in Bihar

3173. SHRI R. P YADAV Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be plased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start some more central school in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the names of places where such schools are likely to be started ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADARA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Sanction has already been issued for opening a new Kendriya Vidyalaya at Singharshi (Bihar) during *the year 1971-72.*

Accidents on National Highway between Begusarai-Purnea and Barauni-Begusarai

3174. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of accidents have occured on the National Highway between Begusarai and Purnea and Barauni and Begusarai due to large number of curves and high speed of the moving vehicles; and

(b) if so, what steps are being contemplated to reduce the number of Curves by straightening the curves and checking the speed of the moving vehicles, particularly of trucks ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The information required is being collected from the Government of Bihar and will be laid on the table of the Sabha, when received.

Free Text Books to Students to class I and II by New Delhi Municipal Committee

3176. SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state whether the New Delhi Municipal Committee has decided to give free text books to all the students of class I and II in an effort to achieve full literacy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAVA) No, Sir. The New Delhi Municipal Committee supply free text books only to those students of classes I to V whose parent's income does not exceed Rs 200/-p.m.

कोटा स्थित उत्पाद-शुल्क विभाग में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या

3177. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा स्थित उत्पाद शुल्क विभाग (नार्कोटिक्स) में प्रत्येक श्रेणी में कार्य कर रहे अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) कितने पद रिक्त पड़े हुए है; और

(ग) उन्हें भरने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) (क) : उप नारकोटिक्स आयुक्त, कोटा के अधीन विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है :

श्रेणी	अनुसूचित जातियां	अनुसूचित-जन जातियां
उप अधीक्षक (अधिशासी)	1	—
उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक	5	—
निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक	1	—
निरीक्षक	1	1
गुमाश्ता	1	—
उपनिरीक्षक/ कोठी मुहर्रिर	8	—
ड्राइवर	—	1
चतुर्थ श्रेणी	16	6
जोड़	33	8

(ख) उप-नारकोटिक्स आयुक्त, कोटा के अधीन विभिन्न ग्रेडों में रिक्त पदो की कुल संख्या 140 है जिनमें से 105 रिक्त पद चतुर्थ श्रेणी में है।

(ग) सभी रिक्त पदों पर नियुक्तियां नहीं की जा सकतीं क्योंकि उनमें से कुछ पदों को सरकार की विद्यमान नीति के अनुसार प्रत्येक श्रेणी में कर्मचारियों की मंजूर शुदा संख्या के तीन प्रतिशत तक किफायत के उपाय के रूप में खाली रखा जाता है। जहां तक चतुर्थ श्रेणी में चपरासी, जमादार, फराश तथा झाड़ूकश के ग्रेडों के बाकी रिक्त पदों का संबंध है, उन पर, सीधी भर्ती पर लगे हुए प्रतिबंध के कारण ऐसी भर्ती नहीं की जा

सकती । इन रिक्त पदों पर भर्ती केवल फालतू कर्मचारियों में से, यदि कोई हों तो, की जा सकती है। तीसरी तथा चौथी श्रेणी के ऊपर बताये गये पदों से भिन्न पदों पर, जहा रिक्त स्थानो पर सीधी भर्ती की जा सकती है, वहा केवल 60 प्रतिशत तक ही पदों को भरने के लिये आदेशों में व्यवस्था है। ऐसे रिक्त स्थानों पर शीघ्र भर्ती के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा रही है

Enquiry into Financial Structure of Press Trust of India.

3178. SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the employees of the Press Trust of India have been demanding an enquiry into the financial structure of the Press Trust of India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to institute such an enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A suggestion was received for examination of the financial structure of the company with particular reference to the subscribtion outstanding from the newspaper subscribers, wherein directors of the company were directly or indirectly interested. Enquiries made by the Registarr of Companies, Maharashtra revealed that out of the total debts of Rs. 18,60,268/- as per Company's balance sheet as at 31.12.1969, the company had realised about Rs. 16.4 lacs upto 31.10.1970. Enquiries in regard to the remaining outstanding debts are being made.

क्राम्प्टन ग्रीव्ज लिमिटेड बम्बई से स्विचों की खरीद

3179. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स क्राम्प्टन ग्रीव्ज लिमिटेड, बम्बई द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान जनरल इलैक्ट्रिक कम्पनी (बापर ग्रुप) से लोहे जड़े स्विच खरीदे जाते हैं तथा स्विच अधिकांशत: दोषपूर्ण होते है और बाजार में बिकने योग्य नहीं होते; और

(ख) क्या बापर ग्रुप के मैसर्स क्राम्प्टन ग्रीव्ज लिमिटेड में शेयर है और उपरोक्त खरीद बापर ग्रुप को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिये की गई थी ?

कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी): (क) तथा (ख). जहा तक संभव होगा, सूचना संग्रह की जायेगी व सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में उद्योगों की स्थापना

3180. श्री सरजू पाण्डे क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या औद्योगिक विकास बैंक की एक समिति ने उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में उद्योगो की स्थापना की सम्भावनाओ का पता लगाने के लिये अप्रैल, 1971 में उन में से कुछ जिलो का दौरा किया था,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस समिति ने उक्त जिलो में उद्योगों की स्थापना के बारे में कोई सुझाव दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हा तो उस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी हा, भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक, भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम और भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम लिमिटेड के संयुक्त सर्वेक्षण दल ने अप्रैल-मई, 1971 में उत्तर प्रदेश का सर्वेक्षण किया था ।

(ख) और (ग) . सर्वेक्षण दल की रिपोर्ट लगभग 3 महीने की अवधि में भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक को प्रस्तुत कर दी जायगी ।

Mithila University

3181. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 146 on the 28th May, 1971, regarding Mithila University and state :

(a) whether the Committee appointed by the Bihar Government last year submitted its report regarding framing of rules for the proposed reorganised Mithila University on the lines recommended by the University Grants Commission; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to implement the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA): (a) and (b). As recommended by a Committee of the U.G.C., the Bihar Government had in April 1970 appointed a Committee to examine the administrative and academic structure needed for a Modern University to be established at Darbhanga. The Committee has since submitted its report and the matter is under consideration of the State Government.

विश्वविद्यालय के स्तर की पाठ्य पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन

3182. श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शिक्षा मंत्रालय तथा विभिन्न राज्यों की सरकारों द्वारा उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा बनाये गये तत्सम्बन्धी योजना के अनुसार विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में यथेष्ठ स्तर की विश्वविद्यालय पाठ्य पुस्तकों के रूप में अब तक कितनी पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन किया गया है तथा उनके प्रकाशन पर हुये व्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या इस सन्दर्भ में हुई प्रगति सन्तोषजनक है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो निर्धारित समयानुसार इस कार्य को पूरा करने के लिये उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ;

(घ) ऐसी पुस्तकों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके अनुवाद के लिये विदेशों से अनुमति लेनी थी तथा ऐसे कितने मामलों में अनुमति प्राप्त कर ली गई तथा पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की गई और उनके प्रकाशन पर कितनी राशि खर्च हुई; और

(ङ) विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में यथेष्ठ स्तर की पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन करने वाली उन स्वायत्त संस्थाओं के नाम क्या है जिन से इस संबंध में सहयोग मांगा गया ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय) : (क) से (ङ). अद्यतन सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Carrying Capacity of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Ports

3183. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the carrying capacity of the Calcutta Port in 1960-61 and 1970-71;

(b) the volume of goods (in tonnes) actually passed through this Port year-wise, between 1968-69 and 1970-71;

(c) the carrying capacity of the Bombay and Madras Ports during the same periods;

(d) the volume of goods handled by the Bombay and Madras Ports year-wise, between 1968-69 and 1970-71;

(e) the amount of money spent for the improvement of the Calcutta Port during the last three years; and

(f) the further steps, being taken for its improvement?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BHADUR): (a) and (c). The capacity of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Ports during 1960-61 and 1970-71 was approximately as follows:—

	1960-61	1970-71
	(In million tonnes)	
Calcutta Port. ..	11.5	12.80
Bombay Port. ..	14.5	15.60
Madras Port. ..	3.20	7.30

(b) and (d). The traffic handled by Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Ports between 1968-69 and 1970-71 was as follows:

	1968-69,	1969-70,	1970-71
	(In million	tonnes)	
Calcutta Port. ..	7.96	6.89	6.01
Bombay Port ..	16.41	15.04	14.22
Madras Port. ..	5.38	6.44	6.90

(e) The expenditure incurred on the development of Calcutta Port, including the Haldia Dock Project, during the past three years, was as follows:—

	(Rupees in Crores)
1968-69 ..	11.20
1969-70 .	11.40
1970-71 ..	13.80

(f) During the three remaining years of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the further work of development will relate to the completion of the Haldia Dock System, the acquisition of an Estuarian Dredger, the execution of River Training Works in the Bhagirathi-Hooghly and the procurement of mechanised cargo handling equipment, floating craft etc. for use at Calcutta Port.

Merger of some Banks with Different Companies

3184. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently there has been a merger of the Bank of Baroda, Central Bank of India, Bank of India, United Commercial Bank with some other companies;

(b) if so, in how many cases of merger Government's permission was sought;

(c) In how many cases the Courts have upheld the merger decisions; and

(d) The main points of the Court Judgement in each case?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY). (a) The central Government has received notices under section 394A of the Companies Act, 1956 with regard to mergers of

(i) Central Bank of India Ltd. with M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co. Ltd.; and

(ii) Bank of India Ltd. with M/s. Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Co. Ltd.

The Central Government has no information in regard to the merger of the Bank of Baroda Ltd. or United Commercial Bank Ltd.

(b) Permission of Central Government under section 23 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 was sought only in the case of the merger of Central Bank of India Ltd. but the application was later withdrawn.

(c) The High Court at Bombay has approved the merger of the Central Bank of India Ltd. with Tata Engg. and Locomotive Co. Ltd. Application of the Bank of India Ltd. is still pending before that Court

(d) In the case of the Central Bank of India the High Court held that the said Bank is not an "undertaking" within the meaning of clause (v) of section 2 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act as after nationalisation it is not engaged in providing any services and as such the provisions of section 23(2) of the M.R.T.P. Act requiring Central Government approval are not attracted

Robbery in the Branch of Punjab National Bank, New Delhi

3185. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a branch of the Punjab National Bank in New Delhi was looted recently; and if so, the amount robbed;

(b) whether at the time of robbery there was no armed guard at the bank premises; and

(c) whether Government have reviewed the security arrangements in all the branches of the Nationalised banks, and so, the steps proposed to be taken to strengthen them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. At about 1P.M. on 31.5.1971 three armed persons entered the Nauroji Nagar Branch of Punjab National Bank and decamped with a sum of Rs. 25,337/-.

(b) In the absence of the permanent armed guard who was away on leave, a chowkidar, whose name could not be entered in the arms licence as a retainer and therefore could not be provided with a gun, was on duty with a lathi.

(c) The banks are themselves reviewing the security arrangements.

Non-Recognition to Degree Course in Business Management of Banaras Hindu University by U.P.S.C.

3186. SHRI SHIVA CHANDIKA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Banaras Hindu University started three-year degree course in Business Management since 1968 and that students from all over India have joined the course;

(b) whether the students of the first batch are appearing for their final year examination in June, 1971; and

(c) whether the Union Public Service Commission has refused to recognise this degree so far inspite of repeated request of the University authorities and if so, what would be the fate of the present batch of students?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. In fact, no reference has been made by the University to the Union Public Service Commission in this regard.

Request to U.G.C. for Grants for Construction of Hostel for Deoghar College, Bihar

3187. SHRI SHIVA CHANDIKA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Secretary of the Deoghar College, S.P. Bihar has requested the chairman, University Grants Commission, for a contribution of rupees fifty thousand for the construction of a hostel for the boys there; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the University Grants Commission on this request?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission had received a proposal from the Deoghar College for assistance towards the construction of a 50-seated men's hostel. The Commission has agreed to sanction a grant of Rs. 1,18,321 or 50% of the actual cost of construction whichever is less.

Advance given to Congress Party by United Commercial Bank

3188. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Commercial Bank had advanced Rs. 15 lakhs to the Congress Party in 1969;

(b) whether the advance was given before or after the split in the Party and whether it was given as a loan;

(c) the names of the sureties taken, if any before giving the advance;

(d) the amount of advance given to other political parties during the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 so far and under what rules of the Bank; and

(e) whether Government have taken a decision to write off the advance and if so, on what grounds?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (e). The information relates to the accounts of constituents of individual banks and in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers and also in conformity with the provision of Section 13(1) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 such information is not divulged.

Loans Given by Industrial Finance Corporation and Life Insurance Corporation

3189. DR. MELKOTE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the share capital of the Industrial Finance Corporation and Life Insurance Corporation of India;

(b) the amount of loans given by these Corporations separately, during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the amount of loans outstanding at present; and

(d) the amounts written off as bad debt during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (d). The required information in respect of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Life Insurance Corporation of India is given inthe Statements I & II respectively.

Industrial Finance Corporation of India

(a) The information is given below:—

		(Rs. in crores)
(i)	Authorised Capital	10.00
(ii)	Issued, Subscribed and paid-up capital.	8.35

(b) The amounts of loans sanctioned and disbursed by the Corporation during the financial years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 are given below:—

Year (April-March)		Amount sanctioned (Gross) (Rs. in lacs)	Amount disbursed (Rs. In lacs)
1968-69	..	2518.91	1770.93
1969-70	..	2080.63	1642.81
1970-71	..	3130.23	1646.34

(c). As on the 31st March, 1971. the amount of loans outstanding was Rs. 15247.92 lacs.

(d) During the last three years, no amount has been written off by the Corporation as a bad debt.

Life Insurance Corporation of India

(a) The capital of the Life Insurance Corporation of India at Rs. 5.00 crores was provided by the Central Government in terms of Section 5 of the Life Insurance Corporation of India Act, 1956.

(b) The amount of loans advanced by the Life Insurance Corporation of India during the financial years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 are given below:—

Year (April-March)			Amount Advanced (Rs. in lakhs)
1967-68	..	..	Rs. 9443.35
1968-69	..	..	Rs. 10983.81
1969-70	..	..	Rs. 11479.66

(c) As on the 31st March, 1971, the amount of loans outstanding was Rs. 52495.58 lakhs.

(d) The following amounts in respect of mortgage loans and loans on personal security were written off during the three years ended 31st March, 1970.

			(Rs. in lakhs)
1967-68	..	..	Rs. 69.23
1968-69	..	..	Rs. 2.77
1969-70	..	..	Rs. 1.09

Note:— 1. Figures of 1970-71 are not given as the figures are yet to be audited.

2. Loans advanced include loans to State Governments for Housing Schemes, State Electricity Boards, Municipalities, Zilla Parishads for water supply scheme, Cooperative Housing Finance Societies, Cooperative Sugar Factories, Cooperative Industrial Estates, Companies for industrial purposes, loans under Life Insurance Corporation's mortgage schemes and Policies Loans.

Members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Gazetted Ranks in Tripura

3190. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Gazetted Officers in Tripura (Department-wise) at present;

(b) the number of Gazetted Officers belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes communities (Department-wise);

(c) whether the quota fixed for them has not been fulfilled, and

(d) if not, the steps being taken to fulfil their quotas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the Tripura Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Taking over of Ram Krishna Mahavidyalaya, Tripura

3191. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are delaying in taking over the Ram Krishna Mahavidyalaya (College) in Tripura;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the teachers and other employees of this Institution are getting salaries regularly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAVA): (a) and (b) A proposal has been received from the Tripura Administration to convert this College, among others, into a sponsored College. This is under examination.

(c) The requisite information is being collected from the Tripura Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

कश्मीर में बौद्धकालीन वस्तुओं का खुदाई में पाया जाना

3192. **श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या काश्मीर में हाल में बौद्ध-कालीन वस्तुओं को खुदाई करने पर पाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से उनका क्या महत्व है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी०पी०यादव) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Cash-credit loan for small business in Bihar

3193. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Cash-credit loan" for small business initiated after the nationalisation of 14 major banks has been withdrawn by the State Bank of India at Madhubani (Darbhanga district) and other parts of North Bihar; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the withdrawal?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Recovery of Arrears of Taxes

3194. SHRI A. N. CHAWLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of persons against whom arrears of Income-tax and other taxes amounting to over rupees 1 lakh, 5 lakhs and 10 lakhs are outstanding and the date since when the tax arrears are outstanding against these persons; and

(b) the specific measures adopted by Government to realise the outstanding arrears of taxes and the annual realisation against the outstanding dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH): (a) The number of persons

against whom arrears of Income-tax over Rs. 5 lakhs (which will include the category of persons against whom arrears of over Rs. 10 lakhs are outstanding) may exceed 1200. The particulars regarding these persons as on 31.3.1971 are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

The number of persons against whom arrears of income-tax are outstanding between Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 5 lakhs will run into several thousands and the collection of the requisite information would involve considerable time and labour. (However, if the member seeks information about specific assessees the same could be collected.)

Information as regards assessees against whom arrears of Wealth-tax or Gift-tax or Estate Duty exceeding Rs. 1 lakh were outstanding as on 31.3.1971 is also be collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(b) The following specific measures have been adopted by the Government to realise the outstanding arrears of taxes:—

(i) Taking over of recovery work hither to done by officials of the State Governments.

Work taken over fully in Commissioners' charges at Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan,

Work taken over partly in Commissioners' charges of West Bengal Madras, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, Bombay and Poona.

The Government have recently sanctioned 68 posts of Tax Recovery Officers and the recovery work is being taken over in the remaining Commissioners' charges by the Department.

(ii) The Functional Distribution Scheme under which the work of collection of taxes has been made the specific function of one or more Income-Tax officers in the Range was introduced in 1966 and has been further extended during the last year.

(iii) Acceptance of crossed cheques by the Department and opening of special receipt counters for this purpose in the Income-tax Offices.

(iv) Publication of names of assessees who are defaulters in the payment of taxes over certain prescribed limits.

(v) Arrear Clearance Fortnights are being observed all over the country. During the period, special emphasis is laid on carrying out pending adjustments/rectifications, giving effect to appellate orders and collecting the net demands due from the assessees.

(vi) Two Additional Commissioners of Income-tax (Recovery) have been posted exclusively for recovery work in each of Commissioners' charges at Bombay and Calcutta Similarly one Additional Commissioner of Income-tax (Recovery) has been posted in each of Commissioners' Charges at Delhi and Madras.

(vii) Sixty posts of Income-tax Officers (Collection) have been recently sanctioned by the Government for attending to the work of liquidation of arrear demands.

The annual realisation against the outstanding arrears of income-tax for the last three years is as follows:—

Year		Amount realised (In crores of rupees)
1968-69	..	110.52
1969-70	.	129.75
1970-71	..	159.61 (Provisional)

जैसलमेर और जोधपुर का पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विकास

3195. श्री [illegible] सिंह—कोटा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह ज्ञात है कि राजस्थान के जैसलमेर और जोधपुर में स्थापत्य कला के

स्मारक, प्राचीन मन्दिर और ऐतिहासिक स्थल बहुतायत में हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां तो पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में इन क्षेत्रों का विकास करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) चौथी योजना के दौरान जैसलमेर में एक पर्यटक बंगले का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Decision to set up Cyclone Warning Radar Instrument at Nagapattinam in Tamil Nadu

3196. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government had sometime back decided to set up a cyclone warning radar instrument at Nagapattinam in Tamil Nadu,

(b) whether land was also acquired for the purpose,

(c) whether Government have revised their earlier decision and decided to locate the proposed radar instrument at Karaikal, and

(d) if so, on what grounds Government have revised their earlier decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION [(DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) A scheme to set up a network of cyclone warning radars along the east coast of India has been approved. Nagapattinam was one of the stations tentatively chosen by the India Meteorological Department for locating a radar.

(b) No land has been acquired at Nagapattinam for this purpose.

(c) and (d). After a careful examination of the sites and other technical facilities available at Nagapattinam and Karaikal, it has now been decided to locate the radar at Karaikal, which has better exposure conditions.

Prices of School and College Text Books

3197. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to reduce the prices of school and college text books;

(b) whether frequent changes of text books is seriously affecting the poor students financially,

(c) if so, whether any scheme has been chalked out in this regard; and

(d) if so, the salient features of such scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAVA) : (a) to (d). A number of steps have been taken to reduce the price of school and college textbooks.

2 Wherever school textbooks have been nationalised by the State Governments, efforts are being made to make available these books to the students on 'no profit and no loss basis',

3. The National Council for Educational Research & Training has been working on preparation and production of quality text-books in defferent subjects which State Governments can either adopt or adapt without paying any royalty thus cutting down the cost of textbooks. The NCERT also helps the State agencies for production in that it lends them illustrations and blocks when asked for.

4. Additional printing capacities are now available for printing of textbooks in the presses at Chandigarh, Mysore and Bhubaneswar. These presses will run on' no profit and no loss basis' and thus cut down printing cost of textbooks.

5. With regard to bringing down prices of books at university levels written by foreign authors Government has a collaboration programme with U. K., USA and USSR under which books are made available to Indian students at a price much lower than the price in the country of their origin.

Government of India themselves are implementing a scheme for grant of subsidy to Indian authors for bringing down the price of these books.

6. Frequent changes of textbooks do affect the poor students financially. Changes in textbooks normally are made only when it becomes inevitable on account of changes in the curriculum.

7. The National Board of School Textbooks at its first meeting recommended that the textbooks once prescribed should not ordinarily be changed for a period of less than five years. All State Governments are aware of this recommendation.

Air Agreement Between India and Saudi Arabia

3198. SHRI BRIJRAJ SINGH-KOTAH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Air agreement has recently been signed between India and Saudi Arabia; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) Inter-governmental discussions between the delegations of the Government of India and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia were held in New Delhi from 19th to 22nd May 1971, on conclusion of which an agreed text of an Air Services Agreement and associated documents were initialled.

(b) The Agreement provides for operation of two services per week in each direction by Air India through Saudi Arabia and by Saudi Arabian Airlines through India. The Agreement further provides that the airlines shall enjoy the following rights :

(i) to fly without landing across the territory of the other Contracting Party; and

(ii) to make stops in the territory of the other Contracting Party for non-traffic purposes.

Seizure of Gold at Inter-State Bus Terminus Delhi

3199. SHRI A. N. CHAWLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether two persons reported to be silver dealer of Bulandshahar in U. P. were taken into custody by the Customs authorities on 7th June, 1971 at the Inter-State Bus Terminus Delhi;

(b) whether 73 gold biscuits of 10 to las each and Rs. 27,000 in cash were also seized from their possession;

(c) if so, the action taken against these persons and others connected with the incident; and

(d) the measures adopted by Government to check smuggling of gold into the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY of FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c) On 7th June 1971, 13 gold biscuits of 10 tolas each along with Indian currency of Rs. 26,800/- were recovered from two silver dealers of Buland Shahar at the Inter-State Bus Terminus, Delhi. Both the persons along with one broker of Delhi were arrested and subsequently released on bail by the Chief Judicial Magistrate of Delhi. Action under the Customs Act has also been initiated against all the three persons.

(d) The Govt. have taken various steps to prevent smuggling of gold into the country, such as systematic collection and follow up of information, keeping a watchful eye on suspected smugglars, rummaging of suspected vessels and air-crafts, patrolling of vulnerable sectors along the coast line and land frontiers etc.

Memorandum received from the Presidents of Stock Exchanges

3200. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Presidents of the eight Stock Exchanges in India;

(b) if so, the main points of the memorandum; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R GANESH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government had received a pre-budget memorandum on behalf of Presidents of eight Stock Exchanges in India giving suggestions on various economic policies affecting stock exchanges such as reforms in the tax structure, concessions in direct and indirect taxes, promotion of capital formation and revival of the capital market.

(c) The reaction of the Government is indicated in the Union Budget for 1971-72 as also in the Finance Minister's speech at the time of presentation of the Budget and in his speech while replying to the general discussion on the Budget in the Sabha.

Shares held by Life Insurance Corporation State Banks of India and other Nationalised Banks

3201. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and particulars of the industrial companies in which the Life Insurance Corporation, State Bank of India and other 14 nationalised banks hold substantial shares, equity as well as preference;

(b) the number and value of (i) equity and (ii) preference shares held by the Life Insurance Corporation, State Bank of India and each nationalised bank in each of the concerns in 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1970-71 or 1969-70 or 1968-69; and

(c) the proportion of equity shares held by each of the above-mentioned Government controlled financial institutions in each industrial concern in 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1970-71 or 1969-70 or 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The State Bank of India and nationalised banks hold shares in industrial companies mostly on behalf of their clients. Under Section 44(1) of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 applicable to the state Bank of India and Section 13 (1) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 applicable to nationalised banks, the information in respect of shares held for their clients by the above-mentioned banks cannot be divulged. The information regarding the LIC's shareholdings of substantial nature in industrial companies for the years mentioned in the Question is not readily available. If the Hon'ble Member requests for information in respect of any particular company, it will be furnished.

Condensed Courses for Adult Women

3202. SHRI ACHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the condensed courses for adult women are within the scheme/plan of Government of India.

(b) if so, the amount of maximum grant paid annually to the voluntary organisation for running these courses;

(c) the number of teachers permissible for the course; and

(d) the grade in which the teachers are appointed in Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) The scheme of condensed course of education for Adult Women, of the Central Social Welfare Board has been approved by the Government of India.

(b) Rupees 35,000 (total) for a course of about two years.

(c) One full time teacher and two part-time teachers, or two full time teachers for each course.

(d) Teachers for the condensed courses of education for Adult Women in Delhi are appointed in the following grades:—

For Courses preparing candidates for Matriculation Examination

(i) Full time teacher-Rs. 220-500 plus usual allowances admissible to teachers under Delhi Administration.

(ii) Two Part-time teachers appointed on consolidated salary of Rs. 250.00 p.m. each.

Condensed Course for preparing students for Middle Schools Examination

(i) Full time teacher-Rs. 175-350 plus usual allowances admissible to the teachers under Delhi Administration.

(ii) Two-part time teachers appointed on a consolidated salary of Rs. 150 p. m. each.

Cadre of Professional Managers to Man Public Undertakings

3203. SHRI A. N. CHAWLA :
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are working out a framework for building up a cadre of professional managers to man the public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the estimated number of such persons required for the present public undertakings and those to be set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether the details regarding appointment procedures and the cadre have been worked out; and

(d) the time by which this is likely to be finalised as one year has already elapsed when Government had asked the civil servants to opt either for the administrative or the proposed management cadre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is Government's constant endeavour to build up a team of managers professionally competent to take care of the public enterprises. However, Government do not intend to have a separate service for such management personnel.

(b) Additional requirements at the senior levels for existing units and units likely to start operation in the Fourth Five Year Plan period would be approximately about 500 senior managers in the scale of Rs. 1600-2000 and above.

(c) and (d). It has already been stated that Government do not propose to start a new service to fill managerial posts in Public Enterprises. However, Government have been laying down guide-lines and assisting Public enterprises in ensuring that suitable personnel are recruited, that they are properly trained and that they are properly utilised. Such guide lines are being evolved on a continuous basis as a result of constant study of the factors involved and developments taking place in the field of management education.

Grant of Loan to Kerala

3204. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCF be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans provided by the Central Government to the State of Kerala during the financial Years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71;

(b) the total amount of interest accrued thereon during the said period;

(c) the amount of loans sought by the State Government for the financial year 1971-72; and

(d) the rate of interest to be charged thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Central loans advanced to the Government of Kerala amounted to Rs. 29.19 crores during the financial year 1968-69, Rs. 47.66 crores during 1969-70 and Rs 51.12 crores during 1970-71.

(b) Interest on Central loans due and recovered from Kerala Government during the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 amounted to Rs. 9.28 crores, Rs. 10.27 crores and Rs. 11.50 crores respectively.

(c) The Central assistance allocated for Kerala State Plan for 1971-72 includes block loans amounting to Rs. 24.50 crores. In addition, the State Government would receive loans in lieu of Small Savings collections and for financing Centrally Sponsored schemes etc. which are yet to be finalised. The State Government have in their Budget for 1971-72 assumed Central loans totalling Rs. 48.65 crores.

(d) Central loans to State Governments generally carry interest at 5% per annum with a rebate of 1/4% for punctual repayments and interest payments.

Grants to Cultural Institutions in Kerala

3205. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will be Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of cultural institutions of Kerala which have applied for grants under the programme of giving grants to cultural institutions; and

(b) the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : (a) In so far as the schemes dealt with in the Department of Culture are concerned, no applications for grants have been received from any of the cultural institutions of Kerala during the current financial year. The Sangeet Natak Akademi, an autonomous organisation set up by the Government of India, have, however, received applications from the following institutions during the current financial year, for financial assistancr .

1. Kalpana Dance Centre, Ernakulam,
2. Kalanilayam Theatres, Trivandrum.
3. Unnayi Warrier Smaraka Kalanilayam, Irinjalakuda.
4. Viswa Kala Kendra, Trivandrum,
5. Samastha Kerala Kathakali Society, Keerickad.
6. SALEM, Salem Music Society, Chengannur.
7. Gandhi Seva Sadan Kathakali & Classic Art Academy, Palghat.
8. Sreevaraham Vanitha Samithi, Trivandrum.

(b) The applications for grants received by the Sangeet Natak Akademi will be considered by the Grants Committee and the Executive Board of the Akademi in July, 71.

Proposal to give Concessions to Central Government Employees for Going Abroad

3206. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to encourage Central Government employees to go abroad by giving them some concessions or by deducting some amount as monthly deductions from their pay; and

(b) if, so the salient features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Scheme for Granting Loans to Farmers and Businessmen by Banks

3207. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Custodians of nationalised banks have differed with his suggestion in regard to the granting of loans to small farmers and businessmen; and

(b) if so, the final stand of his Ministry in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Selection of Pilgrim Centres as Places of Tourist Attraction

3208. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of pilgrim centres selected as places of tourist attraction;

(b) the critera for such a selection; and

(c) the reaction, if any of the pilgrims in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) No specific list of pilgrim centres is maintained by the Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Allocation of Funds to Andhra Pradesh During Fourth Plan for Development of Tourist Centres

3209. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total allotment made for Andhra Pradesh for tourist development in the State during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) the new Centres selected and the amount spent on them; and

(c) the criteria for financial allotment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) to (c). The Fourth Plan allocation for Andhra Pradesh includes provision of two motor launches at Nagarjunasagar and floodlighting of Charminar at a cost of Rs. 13.55 lakhs.

Social Policy Resolution

3210. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION and SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what steps Government are taking to bring forward a Social Policy Resolution as recommended by the Elayaperumal Committee to lay down a clear-cut policy for social reconstruction of the Hindu society; and

(b) whether the matter has been taken up with the State Governments and the concerned Ministries at the Centre ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The observations of the Elayaperumal Committee for a Social policy Resolution to bring about a reconstruction of the Hindu Society have been sent to the State Governments for their guidance. The suggestions of the Committee will be borne in mind when the Government take up the question of adopting a comprehensive Social Policy Resolution.

Recommendations of Elayaperumal Committee on Untouchability and Economic and Educational Development of Schedule Castes

3211. SHRI B.S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations of the Elayaperumal Committee on Untouchability. Economic and Educational Development of the Scheduled Castes and connected documents 1969 were examined;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) whether any new schemes are contemplated for the uplift of the scheduled castes in accordance with those recommedations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c). Majority of the recommendations of Elayaperumal committee fall within the sphere of action by the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations and these have been referred to them for necessary action. the major recommendation with which the Central Government are concerned relate to the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. The Committee's suggestions for enhancement of Punishment under the Act have been agreed to in principle at the recent conference of State Ministers incharge of Backward Classes and Social Welfare held on 20th and 21st May, 1971. It is proposed to implement these suggestions by amending the Act.

Incidents of Dacoity, Loot and Cheating in the Nationalised Banks

3212. SHRI A. N. CHAWLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of daily incidents of dacoity, loot and cheating in the nationalised banks in various parts of the country :

(b) the number of cases of dacoities and cheating, separately and the amount involved in each case;

(c) the number of persons arrested and the amount recovered from them and that remained unrecovered; and

(d) the specific measures adopted by Government to check such incidents in future and create a sense of safety in the minds of depositors?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) it is not correct to say that there are daily incidents of dacoity, loot and cheating in the nationalised banks.

(b) and (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) All matters relating to proper functioning of the nationalised banks and the security arrangements in the branches of the banks are under continuous review and requisite steps, wherever necessary, are also taken by the banks.

Assessment of Income and Wealth of Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh for Income and Welth Tax

3213. SHRI SAT PAL KPAUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the income of the Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh has been assessed for taxation purpose;

(b) whether an assessment of the property of the said organisation has been made for levying wealth tax; and

(c) if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh has not so far been assessed to Income Tax or Walth Tax. While its liability for these taxes was under examination the said Sangh filed a writ in the High Court and obtained an injuction. Steps are being taken to have the injunction vacated and thereafter assessments under the Income Tax and Wealth Tax Acts will be completed in accordance with the law.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under Jayanti Shipping Company (Taking over of Management) Act, 1966

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I beg to lay on the Table —

(1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2280 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1971 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Jayanti Shpping Company (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1966 regarding management of the Jayanti Shipping Company Limited. [*Placed in Library. Sec. No LT-526/71*]

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 635 (Hindi and English versions) published in Mysore Gazette dated the 15th April, 1971, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Mysore. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-527/71*].

Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Sites & Remains (Amendment) Rules, 1971

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA): On behalf of Shri Siddaratha Shankar Ray, I beg to lay on the Table—

A copy of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 935 in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 1971, under sub-section (4) of section 38 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-528/71*]

REPORT ON DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION, BOMBAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) ; I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Deposit Insurance Corporation, Bombay, for the year ended the 31st December, 1970 along with the Audited Accounts under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See No, LT*-529/71.]

(2) A copy of the Central Excise (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1971, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G.S.R. 940 in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 1971, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*-530/71].

(3) A copy of Notification No S.O. 349 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th January, 1971, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*-531/71].

(4) A copy of Notification No G.S.R. 684 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1971, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*-532/71].

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications under the section 39 of the Mysore Sales Act, 1957 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Mysore—

(i) S.O. 819 published in Mysore Gazette dated the 13th May, 1971.

(ii) The Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 122 in Mysore Gazette dated the 29th April, 1971.

(iii) The Mysore Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 136 in Mysore Gazette dated the 20th May, 1971.
[*Placed in Library. See No. LT*-533/71.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF U.G.C. FOR 1969-70

Shri D.P. YADAVA I 9 beg to lay of the Table—(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission for the year 1969-70, under section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*-534/71].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Councial of Educational Research and Training for the year 1969-70. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*-535/71].

(3) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur for the year 1968-69 along with the Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*-536/71].

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons as to why the Hindi version of the above Accounts could not be laid on the Table simultaneously, and also the reasons for delay in laying the above Accounts. [*Placed in Library See No. LT*-537/71].

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Monday, the 21st June, 1971, adopted the following motion in regard to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that a Joint Committee of the Houses to be called the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit be constituted for the purposes set out in the motion adopted by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th June, 1971, and

communicated to this House, and resolves that this House do join in the said joint Committee and proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, five members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Joint Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Joint Committee:—

1. SHRI Venigalla Satyanarayana
2. Dr. (Mrs.) Mangladevi Talwar.
3. Shri M.V. Bhandram .
4. Shri S. A. Khaja Mohideen
5. Shri Sanda Narayanappa.'

ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table the Manipur Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1971 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 25th May, 1971.

12.03 Hrs.

STATEMENT *RE* : VISIT BY MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Swaran Singh to Make a statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, before he makes a statement, I would only request you that he should also make a statement whether the reported news of the third ship going to Pakistan is true. We are all worried about it. We have written it to you also. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Between 6th and 22nd June, 1971, I visited Moscow, Bonn, Paris, Ottawa, New York, Washington and London, in that order. In each of these capitals I had detailed discussions, with the head of Government and the Foreign Minister. At the U.N. Headquarters I had discussions with the U.N. Secretary General U Thant and his colleagues. I also met in every capital a number of other Government leaders, legislators, editors; social workers and leaders of public opinion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Bangla Desh.

In these discussions the focus of attention and emphasis all was along on the grave and serious situation created for India by the influx of 6 million refugees from East Bengal and the continuing crisis caused in our region due to the massive killings by the West Pakistani military machine in East Bengal

In Moscow, Bonn, Paris, Washington and Lodon statement were issued at the end of my visits, on behalf of the respective Governments, in consultation with us and these indicate the general line of the reaction of host Governments. In Ottawa, Foreign Minister Mitchell Sharp made a statement in the Canadian House of Commons which indicates their general line.

Copies of all these Statements are being laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*-538/71].

As a result of my talks with the Governments of countries visited by me, the following areas of agreement emerged:—

(i) That there could be no military solution and all military action in East Bengal must stop immediately.

(ii) That the flow of refugees into India from East Bengal must immediately stop;

(iii) That conditions must be created enabling the refugees to return to their homes in peace and security, and that this could happen only if the refugees could be assured of a secure future in their respective homes in East Bengal;

(iv) That a political solution acceptable to the people of East Bengal was the only way of ensuring a return to normalcy;

[Shri ...... Singh]

(v) That the present situation was grave, and fraught with serious dangers for the peace and security of the region.

It was generally agreed that the burden placed upon the resources of the Government of India by this massive influx of 6 million refugees into this country from East Bengal, a process crowded into just a few weeks, was intolerable, and that the international community must give assistance in this effeort, both in cash and in kind

I made it clear in each capital that any assistance to the refugees from East Bengal was essentially an assistance given to Pakistan, for they are nationals, of that country, uprooted through deliberate and wanton action on the part of their own Government. I also clarified, and it was by and large accepted. that any military assistance to the military rulers of Pakistan at this juncture would have the effect of encouraging and sustaining them in their anti-people activity; and any economic assistance to them would be tantamount to condoning their deplorable actions in East Bengal ...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Bengla Desh...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): In Rajya Sabha the Chairman has given a rulling East Bengal should be referred to as Bangla Desh .

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : So fully and so irrefutably documented by eye-witness accounts which have been appearing in the world press all these weeks. I pointed out also that, in fact, any economic assistance, excepting that given on humanitarian considerations to the victims of oppression in Bangla Desh under international surveillance, would have the effect of maintaining in power the military machine of the Minority now engaged in oppressing the majority of the people of that country, and thus would constitute an unfortunate form of interference in their internal affairs.

I found in all these capitals great appreciation for the generosity displayed by the Government and people of India in looking after this large influx of refugees, which was recognised as an unprecedented one in human history, a man-made calamity for the people of East Bengal, and also for this country,. The gravity of the situation, the enormity of the burden-placed on us, for no fault of ours, and the serious repurcussions for the peace and security of this entire region if the present situation was not brought under control speedily, was recognised everywhere.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not asking questions which my leader will ask But I want to know one thing. Yesterday he made a statement. To-day it has come in the papers that a third ship also has left American ports with military hardware for Pakistan. Tomorrow we are not meeting as also the day after... ......

MR. SPEAKER : No please.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, this is of vital importance.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South) : Sir, it is more important that we have a discussion on this subject (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER . I am not prepared for the repetition of what you do every day. If you don't want it, we can take it up some other time......(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Kindly hear me for a minute.

MR. SPEAKER : The statement is before you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not asking for the statement.

MR. SPEAKER : Sorry please. I am not allowing you.

SOME HON. MEMBERS—*rose*. (*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. I am not allowing anybody. Will all of you please sit down? So far as the

*Not recorded

present item is concerned, the Statement has been made by the Minister. As settled yesterday, the party leaders will ask questions. If you want any discussion, that can be raised at another time, but not when the Minister has made a Statement, which is now under consideration before the House.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): Mr. Speaker, Sir with your premission, let me first of all assure all sections of the House that there is no desire to inhibit discussion on this question. (*Interruption*). Let me have my say. The Minister has made a Statement. You decided yesterday on certain procedure concerning this with the leaders of the Opposition. you have just now told us that you want to go by that. If they want to have a discussion that can be considered separately.

I shall bow down to your rulling, but I would only say that we shall be agreeable to whatever you decide in this matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What about the third ship?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): We want to know Government's opinion.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : As I have said, we are not inhibiting the discussion.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Since Government agree to the discussuion, there is no need for putting any questions now,

SHRI P. K. DEO, (Kalahandi) : In view of the unanimous demand, we should have the discussion immediately. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anybody. But if hon. Members keep on speaking simultaneously, we shall not reach anywhere. If all Members speak simultaneously, how can I listen to them?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order....

MR. SPEAKER : I am speaking now. There is no point of order now.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : A third ship has been sent by America.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us re-examine it. Hon. Members had agree the day before yesterday in the House, including all the leaders of the Opposition parties and also the Treasury Benches that the hon. Minister will make a statement on Friday and the leaders of the groups will be allowed to ask questions. (*Interruptions*) I know that hon. Members want a debate. So far as the questions to be asked today are conoerned....

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : They are not pressing. So, let us drop them. Hon. Members are not interested in putting questions. So, let us drop them. we shall have a sparate discussion. I have no objection to that. (*Interruptions*) Let me clarify the position in response to the desire expressed in the House and the desire expressed by you, Mr. Speaker this statement has been made about the tour. It appears that hon. Members attach, and I am also at one with them in this, greater importance to the question of the supply of arms. So, if they do not want to ask questions on this, let us drop it, and there may be a separate discussion on the supply of arms.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : We specifically demand a discussion not on the statement but about the shipment of American arms to Pakistan. We want discussion on that aspect, which the statement does not cover.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Let us have a discussion on Monday or some other time. By that time, we shall have more material also,

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We would like to have a dicussion on Bangla Desh also. The discussion should not be confind only to the shipment of arms, but should extend to Bangla Desh also. The whole attitude of Government has to be discussed.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North East) : My submission is that when the Minister makes a statement, it becomes the possession of the House. As a Member of the House, my first reaction is that in a very peculiar way, it is backsliding on foreign policy statements in regard to Bangla Desh made earlier in this House.

[Shri H.N. Mukerjee]

The statement he has made in the garb of a very summarised report of his tour has implications of that sort. That requires a aicussion in this House straightway. That being so, the earlier arrangement about questions being asked by individual members does not stand and it is now very incumbent to have a discussion because the statement implies a backsliding from statements in regrd to Bangla Desh and Government's policy in regard thereto. Therefore, a larger discussion is necessitated and that discussion should be held at once because, as I said, an impression has been created outside that there has been a backsliding from the announced Government policy.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order. I refer to rule 376(2) :

"A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment".

The business before the House is a statement made by the Minister. On that you are allowing us to ask a few questions. The motion is there. I wish to move under rule 340 which says :

"At any time after a motion has been made a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned".

The motion has been moved by Shri Swaran Singh.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : There is no motion before the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The motion is there and now we have to ask questions.

I move that the debate on this be now adjourned and that a full-fledged discussion be held.

MR. SPEAKER : No motion, no debate.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The US is supplying arms to Pakistan. Now a third ship is coming. Yesterday in his statement unfortunately, the Minister of External Affairs, instead of condemning the brutal and criminal activities of the US imperialists, gave them a certificate. Let him praise the US imperialists but we in this House want to condemn them for their brutality against our brethren in Bangla Desh. We want to condemn them here and now.

AN. HON. MEMBRR : Let Government move a Resolution.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : The position has been made clear by my senior colleague the Minister of External Affairs. He made a statement yesterday on the shipment of arms. Now there is report about a third ship on the way. Today's statement contains a report about his visit to some foreign capitals. All these things are there. We agree to any discussion that the House may like to have. You may fix up the time for that. We shall agree too that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA—*rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Every time he is getting up. How to deal with this gentleman (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Unless I declare it a point of order, it will not go on record.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA :**

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a point of order; it will not be recorded. (*Interruptions*) We are just discovering many people.

The position comes to this : we do not stand by the previous programme of allowing questions after the statement which has been made. You want a discussion. The Minister has no objection to it.

What should be the scope of the discussion ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Please do not restrict the scope of the discussion, because the statement covers everything, shipment of arms, the attitude of the Government towards Bangla Desh, everything is covered.

* Not recorded

MR. SPEAKER : The scope of the discussion is very wide as the statement covers so many points.

SHRI BHAGWANT JHA AZAD : Under rule 184.....

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever be the rule......

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I move under rule 184 that we may be allowed to have a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : I am fixing it. Please sit down.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : You are dealing with us very objectionably. You have invited suggestions. I am suggesting that under rule 184 we can discuss the statement.

MR. SPEAKER : What a difference between your being on this side and being on that side !

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : What a difference between your being the Speaker of the last Lok Sabha and this Lok Sabha. You are stifling us every moment. I have been in the Lok Sabha since 1952 when you were not here.

MR. SPEAKER : You know we have been fixing discussion in this House.....

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : You wanted a suggestion. How to give it ? I am giving a suggestion under rule 184. I am very sorry you are taking it otherwise. I am surprised.

MR. SPEAKER : We will have a discussion, but for how much time ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Two hours should be sufficient, as otherwise we will have to disrupt the whole programme.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Six hours.

MR. SPEAKER : Today is a non-official day. We do not want to take it up on a non-official day. We have this discussion on Monday, the whole day.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Then, the whole impact will be lost. The matter is very serious.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Let us begin to day starting at 3.30 and continue on Monday, because this matter has got urgency. We cannot sit over it.

2.28 hrs.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Sir, I rise to inform the House that due to certain urgent diplomatic assignments of the Minister of Industrial Development, it has become necessary to postpone the discussion of the Demands for Grants relating to his Ministry till after the voting of the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture. Members would be informed of the revised schedule of discussion of the remaining Demands for Grants through Parliamentary Bulletin.

Taking also into account the fact that on Monday we shall not be able to discuss the Demands for Orants of the Ministry of Communications, we shall have to come to the House with a revised time-schedule.

ME. SPEAKER : It will have to be. This will have to be adjusted within the time available. I shall hold a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee. We shall have to refix everything. We shall hold a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee on Monday and try to refix the programme in view of the fact that we are taking a day out of the discussion for damands. The time lost will be made up somehow or other.

12.30 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

ALL INDIA COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL

WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of clause i (f) of paragraph 3 of the Minister of Education Resolution No. F. 16-10/44-E.III, dated the 30th November, 1945, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the All India Council for Technical Education for the term ending on the 29th April, 1973, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of clause i (f) of paragraph 3 of the Ministry of Education Resolution No. F. 16-10/44-E. III, dated the 30th Novermber, 1945, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the All India Council for Technical Education for the term ending on the 29th April, 1973, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

The motion was adopted.

12.31 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER-*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : We shall take up discussion of the demands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. The hon. Minister will be called at 2.45. The time available from now on is about two hours. Shri B.R. Shukla may continue his speech.

श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल (बहराइच) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों की ओर आकर्षित कर रहा था। उसी सन्दर्भ में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस पूरे बजट में, जो सिंचाई और विद्युत् के सम्बन्ध में है, उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी-आंचल के लिये, जो कि एक अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्र है, विद्युत् पैदा करने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। यह संतोष की बात है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये एक एटोमिक पावर प्लांट की योजना रखी गई है, लेकिन उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के लिये सेन्ट्रल पावर जनरेटिंग स्कीम कोई नहीं रखी गई है। कोई नहर की व्यवस्था इस क्षेत्र में नहीं है। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि इस क्षेत्र में ज्यादा से ज्यादा ट्यूब वैल निर्माण होने चाहिये। बहराइच जिले में ट्यूब-वैल की संख्या बहुत कम है, इसी वजह से वहां पर सिंचाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। यहां की भूमि बहुत उपजाऊ है, नदियां भी हैं, खेती की पैदावार काफी हो सकती है, लेकिन देखा यह गया है कि बरसात के जमाने में बाढ़ का पानी सारे जिले में फैल जाता है और जब बरसात खत्म हो जाती है तो सूखा ही सूखा नजर आता है, इस लिये एक तरफ यह प्रदेश अधिक वर्षा से पीड़ित है, अतिवृष्टि है और दूसरी तरफ अनावृष्टि है। इसका निराकरण इसी प्रकार से हो सकता है कि स्टेट के द्वारा उस क्षेत्र में ज्यादा से ज्यादा संख्या में ट्यूब-वेल्ज लगाये जांये।

दूसरी बात-आप ने ऋषिकेश-हरिद्वार में एक बैरेज के निर्माण के लिये बजट में व्यवस्था की है, जिससे 100 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा होगी। उसी तरह से बहराइच जिले में घाघरा-कौड़ियाला नदी पर जो बैरेज का निर्माण हो रहा है, उस के पानी को काट कर अगर वहां पर हाइड्रो-इलैक्ट्रिक तरीके से बिजली के उत्पादन की व्यवस्था कर दी जाये तो उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्पूर्ण पूर्वांचल में बिजली सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था हो सकती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस के ऊपर ध्यान दें और उसका सर्वे कराया जाये, यह डैम बहराइच जिले में सरयू सहायक परियोजना के अन्तर्गत बन रहा है, आप देखें कि वहां पर बिजली का उत्पादन काफी मात्रा में किया जा सकता है या नहीं।

आधुनिक युग में किसी देश की प्रगति और उसकी समृद्धि का मापदण्ड विद्युत् की खपत पर है। जितनी ज्यादा बिजली जिस इलाके में खर्च होती है उसी हिसाब से हम अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि वह प्रदेश या वह राज्य कितना प्रगति के रास्ते पर है, लेकिन जितनी बिजली की खपत कम होगी, उतना ही वह पिछड़ा प्रदेश होता है। इस हिसाब से देखें तो उत्तर प्रदेश जो प्रधानतः कृषि-प्रधान राज्य है, वहां पर बिजली की व्यवस्था बहुत कम है। 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार इस की आबादी 9 करोड़ है, खेती के योग्य भूमि इस प्रदेश में बहुत काफी है, क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से देश में यह सब से बड़ा प्रदेश है, इन सब बातों के बावजूद भी हम को अन्न दूसरी जगहों से मंगाना पड़ता है। हर प्रकार के अन्न का उत्पादन वहां पर हो सकता है– तिलहन, धान, गेहूं, चना, हर प्रकार के अन्न की पैदाइश हो सकती है, लेकिन फिर भी इसका पिछड़ापन दूर नहीं हो रहा है क्योंकि आप वहां पर बिजली की व्यवस्था नहीं कर रहे हैं, सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं कर रहे हैं और इन सब वजूहात से यहां पर अन्न का उत्पादन जितना होना चाहिये, उतना नहीं होता है। आप खास तौर से तराई के इलाकों को देखें, वहां पर एक खास फसल पैदा की जाती है, जो धान की लेट-वराइटी होती है। यह फसल नवम्बर के महीने में तैयार होती है, प्रायः सितम्बर में यह देखा गया है कि हमारे देश में वर्षा बन्द हो जाती है, उस लेट-पैडी का यदि अक्तूबर-नवम्बर में एक पानी न मिले तो सारी फसल बरबाद हो जाती है। आप देखें– तराई का क्षेत्र जो बहराइच, गोरखपुर और बलारस तक फैला हुआ है, जहां लाखों टन धान की पैदावार होती है, वहां की सारी फसल इसलिये बरबाद हो जाती है कि वहां पर पानी का अभाव हो जाता है। इसलिये अगर आप वहां पर ट्यूब वेल की व्यवस्था कर दें तो धान की फसल इतनी ज्यादा हो सकती है कि हमें धान कहीं बाहर से न मंगवाना पड़े। इसके लिये डीप-बोरिंग की जरूरत है। डीप-बोरिंग की मशीनें जो उत्तर प्रदेश में उपलब्ध हैं, उनकी संख्या बहुत नगण्य है, इसी वजह से डीप-बोरिंग नहीं हो पाता है। इसके लिये रिग-टाइप बोरिंग मशीनों की जरूरत है और केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से उन मशीनों की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। यह मेरा दूसरा सुझाव है।

तीसरा सुझाव–माइनर सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध कराये जांय, क्योंकि बड़े बड़े सिंचाई के साधनों से ज्यादा फायदा नहीं होता है। आप ने प्लान में इस के लिये जो व्यवस्था रखी है, उसमें 23 करोड़ रुपया स्टेट ट्यूब-वेल के लिये रखा है, इस 23 करोड़ रुपये में से पिछले दो वर्षों में 18 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो चुका है, इस साल यदि 9 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होता है तो 33 करोड़ रुपये की और जरूरत पड़ेगी, यदि यह रुपया उपलब्ध हो जाय तो उत्तर प्रदेश में ट्यूबवेल के निर्माण के लिये जो लक्ष्य रखा गया है, उस की पूर्ति हो सकती है।

इसी प्रकार से रामगंगा प्रोजेक्ट और गण्डक प्रोजेक्ट की धनराशि भी सेन्टर द्वारा बढ़ाई जानी चाहिये ताकि उनकी प्रगति हो सके और वे जल्द से जल्द अपना काम प्रारम्भ कर सकें।

मैं पुनः अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया और मैं अपने क्षेत्र की कठिनाइयां माननीय मंत्री महोदय के समक्ष रख सका।

*SHRI EASWARA REDDY (Cuddapah) : MR. Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak in my mother tongue, Telugu. I had given notice of 16 Cut Motions in respect of the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. I hope that you would kindly allow me at least a minute a cut motion. I have gone through the Report of the Ministry. But I have to confess that the performance of the Ministry has not been creditable or praiseworthy; I have to say this, Sir, though I have every regard and respect for the talents and competence of the Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao.

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

[Shri Easwara Reddy]

We have plenty of manpower in our country. The people are hard-working and industrious. They constitute 70% of the rural population. We have large and beautiful rivers. Our climate is suitable for double-cropping. Yet inspite of all these advantages, as the Telugu proverb goes, there is everything available in the Bazar but the son-in-law is deprived of having its benefit. So there has not been the required progress in this field. I do not say that the entire responsibility for this state of affairs rests on the Minister alone. There are various other circumstances contributing to this state of affairs. Nor do I say that there has been no progress at all; there has been progress no doubt. Naturally when we have borrowed money from foreign Countries amounting to about Rs. 7,000 crores and another Rs. 7,000 crores in the country and spent whatever the mismanagement, corruption, misuse of funds, still you cannot help having some progress.

Since independence we have spent more than Rs. 3,000 crores during the Plan Period on Irrigation and Power. Another Rs. 3,000 crores might have been spent on agricultural schemes and animal husbandry for improvement of agricultural production. But sadly enough the result of all this spending was that we had to import food grains from America to the value of about Rs. 3,000 crores. This is a matter we should be shameful about. The expenditure of Rs. 3,000 crores on the Irrigation and Power was very inadequate for the needs of the situation. But when if these meagre funds had been husbanded properly, we could have seen better progress. At least if we had taken care to ensure proper spending of the funds, tried to lessen wastage, misuse and corruption that is rampant in the form of percentage between contractors and engineers, we could have shown better progress. If we had done this, at least 50,000 more villages could have been electrified, and another 1 crore of acres of land could have been benefited by guaranteed water supply. So we need not be proud of our record in this field. What has been achieved is little; a lot more requires to be accomplished.

The total cropped land in our country is 40 crores of acres. But it is only 8 crores of acres which receive the irrigation facilities. Similarly in regard to electrification of villages only 1 lakh of villages have so far been electrified out of 5,70,000 villages in the country. The situation therefore needs not compacency but honest and hard work, and self-criticism. If we have to raise the country to a minimum standard if we have to imporve and increase agricultural production so that we do not have to helplessly depend on the foreign imports, we should improve irrigation facilities at least by another 50 per cent. Similarly we should produce and distribute power by another 50 per cent at least. For all this, we many require between Rs. 5 to 6 thousand crores. But during the 4th Plan period, the allocation for Irrigation and Power is only Rs. 1300 crores. When we look at the stupendousness of the problem, we can well imagine the hard work we have to put in. The achievement of the targets requires money. Where to get this money? From the nationalised Commercial banks and from other Financial agencies, and diversion of funds from less useful schemes.

Sir, every one knows that irrigation and power are the two strong pillars on which the strength and development of our nation rests. Unless Government realises this truth and its significance, it is difficult for us to Progress.

I have also spoken before on the necessity of large scale power and irrigation projects being completely financed by the Centre. Some of these projects being under the state Governments, take a lonegr time for being completed because of the paucity of funds resulting in the invested capital lying dead for a number of years. It is therefore, in the fitness of things that such projects like the Rajasthan canal project Nagarjunasagar project and Gandak project are to be taken over by the Centre as central projects and completed. Besides, power generation should also be taken up by the Centre where power shortage is grave. You have same projects in Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Kashmir as Central projects having considered them as backward areas. I appeal to the Minister to extend this helping hand to Orissa, West Bengal Bihar and Andhra Pradesh too which will be soon facing serious power famine.

Coming to my area, Sir, I come from Rayalaseema, a chronic famine area. In ancient times it was famous as a prosperous land ruled by Krishnadevaraya but in recent times it has become well-known for its perennial famine both nationally and internationally. Sir, supply of water is alone important panacea for the eradication of famine there. We have to get the waters from the Tungabhadra. Even five years ago, the Prime Minister inaugurated the second stage of the Tungabhadra High Level Cannal Scheme. But there has been very slow progress on this. In my district we nave the Mylavaram Project, a part of that Canal Scheme. On this, I thank, not even Rs. 30 lakhs have been spent so far. About 10 years ago the Pulivendla Canal Scheme was inaugurated by the then Chief Minister and the present President of Congress (R). But there had been no further construction beyond laying the foundation stone. Similarly the reservior on Chayyervriver in Rajempetk Talute, the foundation stone of which was laid by the same person and at the same time, is put in cold storage. I submit that the Government is not doing justice by the people of the famine stricken areas of Rayalaseema. Again unless the waters of the Krishna are diverted for irrigation to Rayalaseema, the famine conditions in Kurnool and Cuddapah districts would not be eradicated permanently. Presently people there are undergoing untold hardships. It should not be forgotten that the people of Rayalaseema struggled hard against Rajiji's foul plan, inspite of its benefit to them. They have sacrificed their irrigation benefits for five lakh acres accured from the Krishna Pennar Project so as to ensure that the benefits of the waters of Krishna should be confined for the entire State of Andhra Pradesh and not go to the South as planned by Rajaji, But I am pained to say that neigther Dr. K. L. Rao nor the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has shown any sympathy of gratitude or said any word of necessity to provide Krishna waters to these people. I reiterate that the only solution to the perennial famine in Rayalaseem is the diversion of Krishna waters for irrigation to that area. Sir, the Nagarjunasagar dam, the majestic and gigantic edifice is the result of hearty cooperation of all Andhras. It is not the only pride of every Andhra but the pride of every Indian, I therefore appeal to you not to convert it into a monstrous Chinese wall, by depriving Rayalaseema, its legitimate and justified share of Krishna waters and thus creating disscusions among the different regions of Andhra Pradesh. In this connection, I fervently appeal to the tribunal on Krishna Waters also to do justice to Rayalaseema by diverting the required water. I am personally of opinion that backward and drought affected areas of any State should have priority for irrigation.

Another point before I conclude the speech, Sir, regarding the Famine Eradication Board. I am thankful that already central Flood control Board exists and it is justifying its existence by showing some results. Why cannot we have a femine Eradication Board on the lines of the Flood Control Board? After all, famine is another side of the same coin. When there is excessive rain, we have floods; no rain means drought and famine. So why should not the Government give some serious thought to this suggestion and set up a similar Central board to control famines also? With the meagre resources at the disposal of the states they cannot carry out this stupendous task. I therefore, urge that Famine Eradication Board should be set up immediately, with necessary funds at its disposal.

I think we should devide the regions into backward and developed and make the backward areas as scheduled areas. As we are giving special consideration and concessions to the scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes, similar considerations and assistance could be given to these areas, called as scheduled areas.

Where there are no possibilities to get riven waters to some areas in Rayalaseema, Government should come forward to have wells and tube-welle projects constructed and energised by the Government itself. Supply of water from these wells to the ryots at concessional rates will go an long way to rescue them from the clutches of chronic famine.

Sir, I thank you for having given me the opportunity to speak on the Demands of this Ministry.

SHRI K. K. RAMI REDDY (Kurnool) : Sir, can I read my speech ?

MR. SPEAKER : If you had not asked that question I would not have said anything. I cannot give a ruling that you can read it. Anyhow, I will not look to that side.

SHRI K. K. RAMI REDDY : Sir, it is common knowledge that water, power and means of transport form the basic important factors for the economic development of any nation. It is much more so far a predominantly agricultural country like India.

Our previous plans started on the wrong track, laying more emphasis than necessary on industrialisation, forgetting the fact that ours is an agriculture-based country. As a result not much has been achieved as far as utilisation of water or the generation of power or the laying of more roads in the rural areas is concerned.

The river water disputes have become an impediment to the progress of the concerned States in particular and the country as a whole. This problem, if not solved in the nearest future possible, will not only retard the development of the regions involved but will also become the playground for such people who would be waiting to exploit such situation. The government should adopt a realistic attitude in solving the problem expeditiously, keeping the national interest in view.

I request the Government to allot more funds than usual for speedy completion of major projects of my State like Nagarjuna Sagar and Pochampad. It is all the more necessary in the case of the latter where owing to non-availability of funds the IDA, which had promised to give about Rs. 30 crores by the end of this month, could not do so. Where irrigation facilities are not available in the State, ground water resources should be surveyed and tapped on an emergency basis.

Backward regions should be given top priority in the various schemes evolved by this department from time to time. Schemes earmarked for backward regions should be set in motion on a war footing. Government should take care to minimise the diabolical role played by red-tapism with all its unnecessary and unreasonable formalities, so that consideration and approval of schemes so evolved will brook no delay. If this suggestion is borne in mind, speedier implementation of such plans will reduce the construction cost to a great extent. The more government delay things the more will be the demands of the States for finances.

In my State of Andhra Pradesh 17 out of 21 districts are chronically backward. The State as a whole is industrially backward. No industrialists from outside come forward to set up industries because of power shortage. As far as the *per capita* consumption of power is concerned, our figure is the lowest or the last but one. According to the Sixth Annual Power Survey an installed capacity of 1,440 MW would be needed by 1973-74. As against this the ganerating capacity is only 580 MW. So, the shortage is 860 MW. This survey does not take in to account the estimated need of the Vizag steel plant, which alone would require an additional 220 MW. The anticipated additional installed capacity during the Fourth Plan is 383 MW which only reduces the shortage to 475 MW. In view of this much-dreaded power famine in the future, I would request the Centre to finance the State liberally so that it may take up the following schemes during this Plan itself.

Nagarajunasagar pumped storage scheme and Kothagundem extension and upper sileru extension. Special assistance is immediately required for the faster progress and ultimate completion of Srisailam Hydro-electric project which is already 10 years behind schedule due to various unforeseen circumstances and paucity of funds.

Apart from these, Sir, certain new schemes to be taken up in Fifth Plan should be planned and a considerable amount should be spent on them now itself. Advance action necessary because power generation schemes have long gestation periods.

Sir, the conspiracy hatched by cyclones, floods and droughts, strikes and agitations has dwindled the resources of the State and it has driven the State to make an overdraft for such an appalling amount of Rs. 60 crores. Keeping all these factors in view I request the Centre to give generous grants and loans to my State to tide over the present crisis of finance and power so that we can contribute our mite to the wealth and prosperity of the nation. This help by the Government, given, will ever be cherished in their memory

by the people of my State and will reduce also the regional imbalances in development and will augment the process of industrialisation and agricultural production. This is only about my State and there are many such States in the country which need an helping hand. I expect the Government to help all such states on a priority base in preference to the States which have already reached the kick-off stage I hope the Government will take the cue and coin the new slogan "Power to be more powerful".

I support the demands.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। इसकी उन्नति, विकास, उत्कर्ष, नव निर्माण तब तक सम्भव नहीं होगा जब तक कृषि में विकास नहीं लाया जायगा। कृषि का विकास तभी सम्भव है जब सिंचाई और बिजली की व्यापक व्यवस्था हो। कृषि वर्षा पर निर्भर करती है जिस का कोई भरोसा नहीं है। कभी समय से पहले, कभी बाद में, कभी बड़ी मात्रा में और कभी थोड़ी मात्रा में होती है, और कभी होती ही नहीं। इस स्थिति में खेती का काम कैसे हो यह सोचने की बात है। इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि सिंचाई के विषय पर पर्याप्त ध्यान दिया जाय।

आप देखें कि वर्षा किस प्रकार से होती रही है। 1964 में आसाम में और केरल में जो कि वर्षा के प्रांत हैं, लेकिन वहां वर्षा हुई ही नहीं। 1965 में असम, बिहार, यू. पी., मध्य प्रदेश में वर्षा बहुत हुई, बाढ़ आयी और विनाश लीला देखने को मिली। इसी तरह से 1966 में तमिलनाडु, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में विशेष वर्षा हुई। 1967 में समूचे देश में सूखा रहा। 1968 में जहां तहां बाढ़ आयी और 1969 में बाढ़ से बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हुआ। अगर यह स्थिति होती ही रही तो फिर देश का नव निर्माण कैसे होगा? देश में खुशहाली कैसे आयेगी, यह सब लोगों के लिये विचारणीय प्रश्न है।

13 hrs.

जब इस तरह की बातें उठती हैं और मंत्री जी की बारी आती है तो पन्ने उलटते हुए ढेर सारी योजनाओं की चर्चा कर देते हैं। इस छोर तक बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं की बात कहेंगे। लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि जो योजनायें हैं उनका सफल कार्यान्वियन नहीं हुआ है जिस की वजह से अन्न पैदा नहीं हो रहा है। इसीलिये विकास की जितनी योजनाये हैं उनके सफल रूप से कार्यान्वियन न होने के कारण हम पीछे ही हैं, आगे नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं। इस प्रसंग में मैं कहूं कि किस तरह से ढिलाई बरती जा रही है। मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर बिहार में कोसी का नाम हमारे देश में सभी जानते होंगे, उसकी विनाश लीला कितनी प्रखर थी उससे भी हम परिचित हैं। इससे विह्वल होकर जब बिहार के तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री श्री श्रीकृष्ण जी यहां मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में आये और उन्होंने कोसी के नियंत्रण की बात की तो और प्रांतों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने उनकी खिल्ली उड़ाई। उन्होंने हंस दिया और कहा कि जहां हम लोग बड़ी बड़ी नदियों के नियन्त्रण की चर्चा करते हैं वहां तुम छोटी नदी की बात क्या करते हो। वह विह्वल हो गये और कहने लगे : हे कौशिके, हे चंचले, हे उच्छृंखल अगर तुम में ताकत है तो क्या बिहार को ही समाप्त करने की ताकत है? अगर ताकत है तो हमारे दोस्तों के प्रान्तों में भी एक बार हो आओ। पंडित नेहरू वहां उपस्थित थे, उन्होंने कहा कि श्री बाबू तुम को घबराने की जरूरत नहीं है, कोसी का नियन्त्रण होगा। उनको अनेक धन्यवाद, उनकी आत्मा को भगवान शांति दे। कोसी का नियन्त्रण तो हुआ, लेकिन तभी से पश्चिमी कोसी की बात चली। आज तक चर्चा ही होती रही है। वहां के लोग टकटकी लगाये हुए हैं। कई बार चर्चाएं हुई, कई एक प्रधान मंत्रियों ने उद्घाटन भी किया, लेकिन जब आज मैंने सिंचाई मंत्री से प्रश्न किया तो मुझे कितनी हैरत और कितना पश्चाताप हुआ, कितनी उदासी हुई, इस को मैं शब्दों में क्या व्यक्त करूं? मुझे जवाब मिला अभी नेपाल से स्वीकृति नहीं मिल रही है। उसका विकल्प क्या था कि कमलाबारा बैरेज बने। साफ जवाब मिला कि कमलाबारा बैरेज की कोई योजना नहीं है। लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि कमलाबारा बैरेज के लिये सर्वे पर सर्वे हो रहा है, सिर्फ कार्यान्वयन नहीं हो रहा है।

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

मैं सिचाई मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर वह विकास चाहते है, कृषि को प्रधानता देना चाहते हैं तो सिंचाई को प्राथमिकता दी जाये। जिस तरह हम आज हर मंच से बंगला देश की बात करते हैं, मै कहता हू कि उसकी प्रधानता मे किसी तरह कम खेती के लिये सिचाई की प्रधानता नहीं है। इसलिये हम को इसे वार फूटिंग पर करना चाहिये। अगर आज पश्चिमी कोसी नहर के लिये नेपाल की स्वीकृति सम्भव नहीं है तो डगमारा बैरेज की स्वीकृति आवश्यक है और उसका कार्यान्वयन होना चाहिये। उससे अनेक फायदे होंगे।

उस इलाके मै बिजली नाम मात्र को भी नहीं है। जब लोग बिजली के बारे में सुनते है तो उसको देखने के लिये बडे बडे शहरो मैं आते है। जब लोगो ने बहुत होहल्ला मचाया तो कहीं पोल लगा दिये गये, लेकिन पोल हो तो तार नहीं है, तार है तो लाइन नहीं है। बस यही सब होता रहता है। काम कुछ नहीं होता है। इसलिये न खेती का काम होता न बिजली आती है और न उद्योग को बढ़ावा मिलता है। यही कारण है कि वह क्षेत्र बहुत पिछडा हुआ है, आज से नहीं युगों से। इसलिये मंत्री महोदय का कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि जब वह विकास की बात करते हैं तो वह किसी कौने को भी, किसी भाग को भी न छोड़ें, उनका ध्यान हर ओर जाना चाहिये। विकास के सम्बन्ध मैं देश के नक्शे पर हर क्षत्र को आने का समान हक होता है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से विनीत शब्दों में आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि अभी भी उस क्षेत्र की स्थिति को देखा जाय तो वहा उपज नहीं हो पा रही है वर्षों से। इस बार कुछ रबी की फसल होने की उम्मीद थी, लेकिन असमय वर्षा होने से रबी की फसल बिल्कुल मारी गई है। इसी तरह से ओले पड़ने की बात है। जैसे रबी को फसल नष्ट हुई है उस आघात को वह सहन करने में समर्थ नहीं हैं। कोसी, बूढ़ी और कमला तथा दूसरी दूसरी नदियों में इतनी जबरदस्त बाढ़ आ रही है कि लोगों के घर गिर गये हैं, माल की क्षति हुई है, करोड़ों रुपयों की क्षति हुई है इतनी बरबादी हुई है कि किन शब्दों में व्यक्त करूं। मैंने सिंचाई मंत्री से आग्रह भी किया कि वह सर्वेक्षण करें, वह भी संभव न हो तो हवाई सर्वेक्षण करे और इसको स्वय देखे। लेकिन पता नहीं उसका क्या हुआ। वहा की स्थिति बहुत दयनीय है, भीषण है और गम्भीर है।

मैं बहुत विनीत शब्दों मैं पुन आग्रह करूंगा कि उस इलाके की स्थिति की जांच करने के लिये और उसको सुधारने के लिये मंत्री महोदय आवश्यक कार्रवाई करे और लोगो का विश्वास हो ताकि उनके मन मैं यह भावना आये कि हम भी इस देश और शासन के अन्दर है। चूंकि हमने वोट देकर उनको जिताया है और जनतन्त्र की मदद की है इसलिये हमारा भी कुछ हक है। खेती के विकास के लिये वहा बिजली दी जाये और उसके साथ ही उद्योगों को बढावा देने के लिये उस क्षेत्र में एक उद्योग की स्थापना की जाये। अगर ऐसा होगा तो लोगो का विश्वास जमेगा कि देश के विकास का जो काम है उसमैं वह भी सहायक होते है। इस से उन मैं उत्साह होगा कि उस क्षेत्र की उन्नति हो रही है तथा सरकार के प्रति उनकी श्रद्धा बढ़ेगी और सरकार यश की भागी होगी उसको विकास के लिये श्रेय मिलेगा।

*SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY (Tiruchendur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in two and half decades of our independent existence and after investing a sum of Rs. 2000 crores in creating irrigation facilities during the period of three Five Year Plans, what is our achievement so far as irrigation is concerned? The percentage of irrigated land in the total available land is just 17%. Even in an under-developed country like Ceylon it is 23%, it is 45% in Pakistan and in Japan it is 56%. It is time that we go into the root cause of our slow progress in irrigation. In the northern parts of our country, wherever you see you will find areas inundated by flood waters. In contrast, the rivers in the South are dry through-

* The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

out for a major part of the year and chronic drought and famine conditions are widely prevalent. In 1970-71 the roaring flood waters ravaged 2 crore acres of land causing a financial loss of Rs. 285 crores. About 3.25 crores of people were the victims of flood havoc and 1071 people lost their lives, besides innumerable heads of cattle. In the Indian sub-continent you have this paradoxical situation that one part of the country suffers by deluge of flood waters and the other from the scourge of drought.

The Government will have to find out an everlasting solution to this serious problem. I would suggest that the Government of India should stop investing huge sums of money in grandiose schemes. Instead, they should concentrate on some worthwhile schemes which will serve the twin purpose of minimising the flood havoc and encouraging the chronically drought affected areas by providing adequate water resources. If the river Ganges in the North is linked up with river Cauvery in the South, I am sure that this twin purpose will be be possible of achievement. The much talked about national integration will continue to be a mirage if you attempt to impose Hindi on non-Hindi speaking people, But by linking these two rivers of lore. the national integration will become a reality. When this question is raised, immediately the hon. Minister may lift his eye-brows and ask that this scheme will need thousands of crores of rupees. I would suggest that this scheme of linking these two rivers may not be taken up at one stroke. It can be implemented by stages. Initially the river Ganges can be linked with Yamuna, then with Narmada, later with Godavari and in the end with Cauvery. Ultimately when this scheme is completed, both the northern and southern parts of our country will get rid of the problems of flood and famine. National integration will then not be mere vocal exuberance. with the mingling of these two rivers, there will be spontaneous merger of hearts throughout the country.

Mr. Speaker : Sir, the most important problem so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned is the sharing of Cauvery waters. This question is assuming sinister proportion . In 1892 the original agreement in regard to sharing of Cauvery waters was executed. At the time of executing of Krishna Raja Sagar Dam in 1924 a fresh agreement was signed with the full consent of Tamil Nadu authorities. Now when national integration is bruited about, the Mysore State is going ahead with the construction of dams without ascertaining the wishes of Tamil Nadu Government and without even seeking the clearance from the Central Government. The Frequent fulminations of Shri Dharam Vira, the Governor of Mysore, that dams would be constructed on Hemavathi, Kabini and Harangi, the tributaries of Cauvery, have hurt the susceptibilities of gullible people of Tamil Nadu. Who is this Dharam Vira to make such unilateral pronouncements ? When he was the Governor of Punjab, rule of law was substituted by clashes and conflicts. At the time when he was the Governor of West Bengal there was mass uprising. When the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Mysore are functioning smoothly and efficiently, Shri Dharam Vira is trying to sow the seeds of discord. Is he a defender of Dharma or a denigrator ? I feel that it will be appropriate to call him the denigrator of Dharma.

On January 27 and 28, 1970, there was a Conference of the Secretaries. On February 17, April 16, May 12 and October 27, then Ministers met and discussed this issue. Meetings are convened at different levels, but they have not been able to reach any decision. If you go on confabulating about this issue, without trying to arrive at an amicable settlement, by the time you come to some conclusion, the Mysore State would have completed the construction of dams and the river Cauvery throughout her jourrney in Tamil Nadu will be without any water. The Tanjore delta area, which is the granary of the South will be converted into an arid zone of sand dunes. If this crime is allowed to be perpetrated on the people of Tamil Nadu. I would like to warn the Centre here that there will be an unprecedented explosion of emotions and the dry rivers of Tamil Nadu will be flooded with the blood of the people. The entire responsibility for such a situation will squarely rest on the shoulders of the Centre, if they do not take immediate steps to resolve this dispute. Our Chief Minister, Kalaignar Karunanidhi, has been repeatedly stressing that if the centre finds it difficult to resolve this issue, this could conveniently be referred to a Tribunal Should there be any hesitation on the part of Centre to refer this issue to a Tribunal? There is no time for wasting in meetings and conference. Before the tide of emotions of the people of

[Shri M. S. Sivasamy]

Tamil Nadu bursts into a flood of fury, the Centre should take immediate steps for finding a solution to this problem. There is this meaningful couplet in Thirukkural, the ancient book of learning in Tamil Nadu.

Gunam Ennum Kuntru Yari Nintar Veguli

Kanamenum Kathal Aridhu.

the Drivida Munnetra Kazhagam is administering Tamil Nadu on the basis of mutual respect and understanding with full cooperation from the people. I would appeal to the Centre that they should not allow Mysore State to starve out the entire Tamil Nadu.

Our, hon. Minister, Shri K.L. Rao, knows about the world famous Subramania Swami's temple in Thiruchendur. This temple, which is on the shores of sea, may get completely annihilated if the present trend of erosion from the sea continue. Similarly, Cape Camorin, which has the memorial of Swami Vivekananda, is being slowly and steadily eroded by sea. As a provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made to tackle the problem of sea erosion in Kerala, I would request the hon. Minister to take urgent steps for preventing sea erosion in Thiruchendure, Nanguneri and Kanyakumari Taluks in Tamil Nadu, and provide adequate funds for this purpose.

In the Indian sub-continent, Tamil Nadu occupies a premier place so far as tank-irrigation is concerned. There are thousands of tanks which are fully utilised for irrigation purposes. Of late, we find that these tanks have got heavily silted and they are becoming useless for the purpose of irrigation. Tamil Nadu Government is not in such a happy financial state to spend crores of rupees for the purpose of de-silting these thousands of tanks. I would request the Central Government to extend all the financial assistance required for the purpose of de-silting these thousands of tanks and to make them fit for irrigation.

In our country, the Highways Departments are constructing bridges over the rivers. Our Irrigation Minister, Shri K. L. Rao, is one of the highly acclaimed Engineers. I would like to suggest to him that, instead of spending crores of rupees on simple bridges across the rivers, if bridge cum-dam is constructed it will prove highly beneficial to the farmers. Water can be stored in the reservoirs and we will be able to bring more a creage under caltivation. This will also help in creating more springs underground, which can be exploited for irrigation. There is such a bridge in Srivaikuntam in Thirunalveli District. If bridge-cum-dams are constructed, lakhs and lakhs acres of land can be brought under irrigation. I would request the hon. Minister to pay attention to this problem.

In Nanguneri Taluk in Thirunelveli District famine conditions prevail throughout the year, though these are rivers like Kudamadi, Nambiyar, Anthalaiyar, and Pachaiyar. These rivers originate in Western Ghats which receive plenty of rains during monsoons and the waters of these rivers go and join the sea. There is not a single dam on anyone of the rivers and the waters go waste into the sea. If small dams are constructed over these rivers, nearly 12 lakh acres of land in Nanguneri Taluk alone can become cultivable lands. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to take up irrigation Schemes in this area and bring in the green revolution in Nanguneri Taluk which is now faced with chronic and continuous dought. Before concluding, I would request the hon. Mnister to expedite the execution of Thermal Power Station at Tuticorin.

With these few words, I conclude.

SHRI K. BASAPPA (Chitradurga). I rise to support the Demands. I would like to offer certain suggestions.

There is going to be power shortage in the next 4 or 5 years in the country. I would like to ask : Have they thought of any development plan for power generation for the next 15 years ? I would like to ask this and I would request the hon. Minister to consider this early so that we may have a plan for the next 15 years in this respect.

In Mysore, we expect power shortage in the next 2 or 3 years. They have submitted proposals for the second and third stages of Kalinidi project. This will relieve the shortage of power there. This is much bigger than the Sharavati valley project.

To meet the target fixed by the end of the Fourth Five-year Plan, 23 million k.w. of power generation is required. But, what is the quantity achieved so far ? Only two-thirds of the total target fixed. Why are we not able to achieve it ? The reason is this. It is impossible to achieve this with the indigenous production of machines and materials and equipments. I don't think we will be able to reach the target with these things. Therefore, I would request the Minister that he should consider giving import licences for the machinery and equipments so that the target can be achieved in time.

Even in respect of Sharavati Valley Project, the ninth and tenth units have not been completed, in spite of several years and that is because the indigenous production is not able to meet the demands in the country. This Ministry should consider whether import licence can be given so that we can achieve the target.

The entire amount of the Kalpakkam project is centrally financed. At the meeting of the chairman and Secretaries of the Electricity Boards of Sothern regions, it was decided that Madras, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh will get one-third each. It will be equally distributed at the ratio of one-third for each of the three States. But this decision is not given effect to. If we are given one-third of the production of energy , the shortage that we expect in the next 2 years may be met. It will be a great relief to the State and to the country.

There seems to be heavy loss in respect of distribution system and transmission system. This requires a thorough examination by an Expert Committee. That Expert Committee should go into the matter to see how we can reduce the losses all over the country.

Regarding rural electrification, I would like to point out that at the places where the Harijans and the scheduled tribes live, the line minimum should not be insisted upon. I wish to pointout that the backward areas of the country should be given preference over other parts of the country.

Regarding loans, they must be given interest free loan in the first 5 years. Later on, low rate of interest should be charged to them.

A survey of underground water resources should be made to see that the large amount of money invested on electrifying villages and energising irrigation pumpsets become remunerative and useful to the country.

Coming to irrigation projects, so far as the Krishna river is concerned, there is a proposal under which 103 TMC of water has been allocated to Mysore. The Government of Mysore prepared a plan as early as 1963 and it was given clearance. Then, the hon. Minister of Irrigation inspected the project and out of the two dams, one at Almatti and the other at Narayanpura, he suggested a change of site for the one at Narayanpura. Ultimately, according to the suggestion of the hon. Minister, the site was shifted to the upstreams, and an estimate was prepared and the modified estimate was submitted to the Government of India. Again, the allocation of water was the same 103 TMC, and there was no change in the allocation of water. But I do not know why since 1963, approval has not been given to this project by the Government of India.

The world Bank had also agreed to give assistance to this. I am told that somebody seems to have informed the World Bank that this was a disputed matter and there was an inter-State controversy about it, and on that ground, the World Bank has gone back and, therefore, this project could not get any assistance from the World Bank. After all, we have not asked for more allocation of waters than has already been made to the Mysore State, namely 103 TMC, which had been allocated with the consent of all the States concerned . Since there is no dispute about that allocation, I do not know why the Government of India should be sitate to give approval and recommend to the World Bank to give assistance. If Rs. 20 crores is given every year, in the course of five or six years, the entire project would be completed, and the famine-stricken are as of Bijapur, Gulbarga and Raichur will be benefited by this project. Therefore, I would earnestly request the hon. Minister to see that this project is given a clearance and the people are made to be benefited by this project.

As a contrast to this, I would like to mention the case of the Pochampad project for which World Bank aid has been given and the Government of India have given their

[Shri K. Basappa]

clearance. I would like to ask the Ministry why different standards have been applied for different States ? I hope at least now, the hon. Minister would like to consider the matter sympathetically and give clearance, because except for the revision of the estimate of the project, nothing more has been added to it.

Coming to the Cauveri basin, we have the Harange and the Yagatchi projects and several others, which do not come within the purview of the 1924 agreement with Madras of the 1892 agreement with Madras. It does not infringe any of their rights. So, I do not know why clearnce should not be given for these projects. I would like to point out that so far as the Bhavani and Noyveli and other projects in Madras State are concerned, the Government of India have given clearance, although Mysore had protested against it. I would like to ask the hon. Minister why different standards are being applied again to different States. I would suggest that at least in future, the Government of India should give clearance to those projects which do not come within the purview of this agreement. I hope the hon. Minister will consider the request of the Mysore Government sympathetically, because, after all, these projects are only for the scarcity-affected areas of Mysore State, particularly the Yagatachi project which is supposed to irrigate about 25,000 to 30,000 acres in Hiriyar taluk of Chitaldrug district. Therefore, I would submit that the hon. Minister must consider this matter sympathetically and give a clearance to most of the projects which the Mysore Government have submitted.

Finally, I would say a word about the Tungabhadra project. The project work is over, and the channel work is completed. But we find that even for the maintenance, the board which was constituted for the project construction is still in operation. Why should it continue any longer ? Why should it not be abolished so that lakhs of rupees could be saved for the public exchequer ? The major portion of the canal is in Mysore State. I would suggest that the project being situated in Mysore State, could be handed over to the State of Mysore for maintenance; if necessary, for the working of the water supply distribution and other things, the two Chief Engineers of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh could work out the rules and the system can be operated accordingly.

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर): स्पीकर साहब, मिनिस्टर साहब ये जो निहायत जरूरी डिमांड लाये हैं, मैं उनको लेबेक कहना चाहता हूं।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि प्लानिंग और इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में कोई जोड़ होना चाहिये। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने फोर्थ फाइव-यीअर प्लान में कहा है कि पानी की सही मिकदार और वक्त पर उसका मुहैया करना ही हमारी फूड प्राडक्शन में इजाफा कर सकता है। इसलिये जहां यह जरूरी है कि किसानों को इनपुट्स बहुतायत में मिलें, वहां यह भी लाजिमी है कि उनको एशोर्ड वाटर मिल पाये। आज भी देश भर में 15 परसेंट से ज्यादा सोन एरिया में डबल क्रापिंग नहीं है। इस तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। एशोर्ड और डिपेंडेबल वाटर की सप्लाई लाजिमी तौर पर होनी चाहिए। वह कहा तक है, इस की खोज करने के लिए गवर्नमेंट ने एक ईरिगेशन कमीशन मुकर्रर किया है, जो 1971 में अपनी रिपोर्ट देगा। उस रिपोर्ट में यह बताया जाना चाहिए कि हम अपनी माइनर, मीडियम और मेजर इरिगेशन प्राजेक्ट्स को कहा तक कामयाब कर पाये है और इस सिलसिले में हमारी फेलिग्ज कहां हैं। अगर यह एग्जामिनेशन नहीं होगा, तो आइन्दा बीस साल के प्लान में हम लाजिमी और जरूरी कामो को पूरा नहीं कर पायेंगे। इसलिए वह रिपोर्ट बाओह होनी चाहिए, सरकार पर बाइंडिंग होना चाहिए कि वह उसको लागू करे।

13.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

हमारे दोस्त ने कहा था कि राजस्थान में फैमिन रिलीफ के लिए 64 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है। लेकिन इतना रुपया तो हम राजस्थान कैनाल को वाइडन करके, वहां ईरिगेशन की फैसिलिटीज देकर फूड प्राडक्शन की बढ़ाकर हासिल कर सकते थे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उसके लिए क्या इन्तजामात किये गये हैं। पाकिस्तान की तरफ जो पानी जा रहा है, उसको कंट्रोल कर के अपने काम

में लाने के लिए हम कितनी तेजी से काम कर पाये है, यह तो मिनिस्टर साहब जाने। लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस सिलसिले में उनको बहुत तवज्जह देने की जरूरत है। डिपार्टमेंट का काम सिर्फ पानी सैल करना नहीं है, बल्कि यह पानी उन लोगों को देना है, जो बैनिफिशरीज है, जो उसके जरिये प्राडक्सन को बढ़ा सकते है।

इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि कहीं वाटरलागिंग न बढ जाये। मुझे पंजाब और हरियाणा के बारे में बहुत कुछ पता है। पंजाब में पच्चीस लाख एकड और हरियाणा में पांच लाख एकड जमीन का वाटरलागिंग हुआ है। अगर लाइनिंग किया जाये तो पानी के सीपेज को रोका जा सकता है, वाटरलागिंग से बचा जा सकता है और पानी की मिकदार को बढाया जा सकता है, लेकिन लाइनिंग बहुत कम है।

जहा तक रिवर वैली प्राजेक्ट्स का ताल्लुक है, मै गवर्नमेंट को एक काशन देना चाहता हू। भाखरा डैम की उम्र सौ साल रखी गई थी। यह न हो कि सिर्फ पचास साल में वह सारा भर जाये, सिल्टग्रप हो जाये और पानी का जितना स्टोरेज होना चाहिए, वह न हो पाये। जितना सिल्टेज जायेगा, जायेगा, उतना पानी का स्टोरेज कम होता बढता बिजली कम पैदा होगी और इरिगेशन की सहूलियते भी कम होंगी।

देश में जो दूसरे सूबे है, उनमें से पंजाब से कोई कम नहीं है, लेकिन पंजाब और हरियाणा ने अनाज की पैदावार सबसे ज्यादा की है। इसलिए पानी के इन्तजाम के सिलसिले में कोई ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिए, जिससे इम्तियाज का कोई शक गुजरे। (व्यवधान) अगर हरियाणा का हिस्सा लेना है तो हरियाणा और पंजाब को एक कर दिया जाये। इससे माननीय सदस्य की बात पूरी हो जायगी।

अगर सरकार एफोर्ड वाटर नहीं दे सकती है, तो फिर माइनर इरिगेशन है। उसमें हजारो नहीं लाखों ट्यूबवैल लगे हैं।

आया वह पानी इस खुशहाली में जबकि खुशहाली बढ़ती जा रही है कब तक काम दे सकेगा? सारे ट्यूबवेल जो हैं जो बिजली से चलने वाले हैं वह कब तक चल पायेंगे? इस लिऐ पानी का इतजाम पहले से इन-व्यू रखना चाहिये। क्योंकि जितने ट्यूबवेल बिलकुल छोटे लगे हुए हैं वह जब पानी नीचे चला जाता है तो बिजली कितनी भी आए वह पानी नहीं दे पाएगें। इसलिए ठीक तरह से डीप बोरिंग होनी चाहिए और उन इलाकों में खास तौर से होनी चाहिए जहा पानी की अवेले-बिलिटी कत्तई नहीं है। आप स्टेट की सरकारो पर मत छोडिए। जो स्टेट सरकारे हैं, ठीक है उनका यह काम है कि वह इस बात का इतजाम करे, पैसा इस सरकार से ले। लेकिन वह इस काम को नहीं कर रही है। जो डीप बोरिंग है वह भी वह नहीं कर रहे है और रुपये का डाइवर्शन और तरफ किया जा रहा है। पानी पर नहीं और जगह वह रुपया खर्च हो रहा है। इसलिए मिनिस्टर साहब को हर स्टेट से यह स्टेटिस्टिक्स लेनी चाहिए कि आया वह तमाम रुपया उस चीज पर खर्च हो रहा है जिसके लिए वाजह किया गया था। यह एक बहुत जरूरी बात है। मै जानता हू पंजाब में जो पिछली सरकार गई है इसने पिछले तीन चार साल के अरसे में ऐसे-ऐसे काम किए है कि उन्होने ट्यूबवेल्स ऐसी जगह लगाए है जहा उनको सूट करता था, जहा जमीन को सूट करता था वहा नहीं लगाया है, जहा पानी नहीं आता था वहा नहीं लगाया है, वहा लगाया जहा उनके अपने आदमी थे। तो इसकी भी तहकीकात होनी चाहिए। अब तो आपकी सरकार वहा है। 6 महीने 8 महीने जब तक आप रहे तब तक आपको इस तरफ ध्यान देना है। क्योंकि वहा तो यह हो रहा है कि पर कैपिटा इनकम जिस जिले की सबसे कम है उसको नहीं, जिसकी सबसे ज्यादा है उसको कह रहे हैं कि यह बैकवर्ड एरिया करार देते हैं, इस लिए होशियारपुर से उठा कर भटिण्डा ले जाएगे। भटिण्डा में थर्मल प्लान्ट लग रहा है तो कभी देखा कि इस की राख कहां फेकेंगे? आम लोगों के खेतो में फेकने या कहां फेकेंगे। वहां चार हजार टन रोज काम आए तो उसकी राख कहां फेकेंगे? यह चीज या तो दरिया किनारे चल सकती है। लेकिन पंजाब सरकार ने तो ऐसी जगह लगाया

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

है जहां उसकी राख फेंकने का भी इंतजाम नहीं है। ऐसी जो फिजूल की चीजें की गई हैं उनकी तरफ आपने ध्यान नहीं दिया है। पंजाब को आपने ऐसे आदिमियों के रहम पर क्यों छोड़ दिया जो न दिमाग से सोचते हैं न काम करना जानते हैं। तो जो थर्मल प्लांट लग रहा है उस की तरफ मंत्री महोदय ध्यान देंगे।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ग्राउन्ड वाटर जो है वह 22 मिलियन हेक्टर तक इंतजाम किया गया है, 11 मिलियन अभी बकाया रहता है। वह कब तक होगा ? इस पानी के मुहकमे को यह एग्रीकल्चर के साथ लिंक नहीं करते। मैं यह मानता हूं कि यह डिपार्टमेंट अलग अलग किए हुए हैं, लेकिन यह पानी जो है यह एग्रीकल्चर के लिए है या बिजली पैदा करने के लिए है। एग्रीकल्चर को इनपुट्स मिलें, उसके साथ पानी मिले, बिजली से चलने वाले ट्यूबवेल हों और सरफेस वाटर जाने वाला हो तो वहां ज्यादा पैदावार हो सकेगी। क्योंकि नई वेराइटीज जो आई हैं उनके लिए पानी ज्यादा चाहिए। पहले पांच पानी दिया जाता था तो आज सात और आठ की जरूरत है क्योंकि न्यू वेराइटीज फर्टिलाइजर्स की होने की वजह से वह ज्यादा पानी की मांग करती हैं। तो जहां पानी कम है वहां पानी ज्यादा लाने की जरूरत है। वह तभी हो सकता है जब कि आप एग्रीकल्चर को इसके साथ कनेक्ट करके रखें। क्योंकि एग्रीकल्चर का मुहकमा बदकिस्मती से आज अलाहिदा है। या तो यह मुहकमा इसके साथ होना चाहिए या एग्रीकल्चर के साथ इस मुहकमे को होना चाहिए। तभी काम इंटीग्रेटेड तरीके से हो सकेगा। यह जो न्यू वेराइटीज है इनको अगर पानी ज्यादा न मिले तो पैदावार कम होगी। कम पैदावार होगी तो प्राइसेज बढ़ेंगी और प्राइजेस बढ़ेंगी तो इन्फ्लेशन होगा। इसलिए इसके साथ साथ यह भी आपको सोचना होगा। यह सोचते सोचते कहीं आप ऐसी स्कीमों को छोड़ न पाए, इसका ख्याल आपको रखना है। मैं यह कहता हूं कि पंजाब के एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड ने एक हजार मेगावट की एक स्कीम भेजी है रोपड़ पर बनाने के लिए, मुझे पता नहीं उसका क्या हुआ होगा। अभी तो थाई डैम जो है उसके बारे में भी कोई प्रोपोजल नहीं है। पिछली कांग्रेस की सरकार के वक्त में वह बनाई थी। अभी तक चल रही है। कब तक उसका प्रोपोजल मंजूर होगा, पता नहीं। वहां पानी मिलेगा, बिजली पैदा होगी तो वहां से राजस्थान, हरयाना, जम्मू काश्मीर, दिल्ली और दूसरे सूबे मुस्तफीद होंगे। यह ग्रिड भी अभी नहीं बना। अभी केवल एक ग्रिड बना है। हाई पावर सेंट्रल बोर्ड ने भी यह एक ग्रिड बनाया किस के लिए कि पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू काश्मीर, हरयाना, राजस्थान, दिल्ली और चंडीगढ़, तो आखिर उसका पूरे तौर पर उपयोग करना है तो इन सारी स्कीमों को आप देखें।

मैं और बहुत कुछ कहना चाहता था क्योंकि इस पर हमारी एकोनामी डिपेंड करती है। जितनी हमारी एकोनामी जेनरेटिंग होगी उतना ही ज्यादा लाभ होगा। आज प्राइसेज का झगड़ा है। इनको नीचे लाने के लिए प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा चाहिए। प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा हो उसके दो ही पहलू हैं। एक जमीन है और एक मशीन है। जमीन और मशीन यह दोनों पहलू ठीक तरह चल पाए यह जरूरी है। आज सबसे बड़ा मसला हमारे सामने यह है कि एग्रीकल्चरल एकोनामी हम अपनी दुरुस्त कर पाएं। उसके लिए जो बातें मैंने बताई वह बहुत जरूरी हैं। अगर यह भी समझा जाय कि सारी जिम्मेदारी स्टेट्स की है, हम तो केवल पैसा देते हैं तो पैसा देने वाला जो पैसा खर्च करता है वह उसकी एहतियात भी करता है कि वह सही तौर पर, वाजिब तौर पर खर्च हो रहा है, जिस काम के लिए वह दिया जा रहा है वह काम ठीक तरह से चल रहा है या नहीं चल रहा है। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि एग्रीकल्चर को कामयाब करने के लिए निहायत जरूरी है कि हम अपनी उन स्कीमों को कामयाब करें जो रिवर वैलीज की स्कीमें हैं ताकि कहीं यह न हो कि हमारी पैदावार कम हो जाय।

फर्टिलाइजर की फैक्ट्री हम को कम मिली है। पंजाब में बिजली की शार्टेज अभी तक थी। लेकिन यह सरकार जब से आई है तब से कुछ ठीक होना शुरू हो गया है। पता नही दरिया में पानी ज्यादा आ गया या बिजली ज्यादा जनरेट होने लग गई क्या बात हुई हम कह नहीं सकते । लेकिन इस सरकार के आने के बाद से काफी ज्यादा बिजली आने लगी है और कुछ ज्यादा काम करने की गुंजाइश हुई है ।

मैं एक बात कहकर बैठना चाहता हूं कि आप इर्रीगेशन और पावर को एक तरफ छोड़ न दें इस ढग से कि अपने आप आहिस्ता आहिस्ता चलेगा। पावर की शार्टेज जो है या शार्टेज बढ़ती जा रही है और बढ़ेगी। यही नही कि हमको बिजली हमारे आराम और ऐशो इशरत के लिए चाहिए या एयर कंडीशन के लिए चाहिए। जो कल के कम्फर्टस् थे वह आज की जरूरियात जिन्दगी बन गई है और जो कल की लग्जरीज थी वह आज की कम्फर्टस् बन गई है। इसलिए आप इस तरफ ध्यान दें। बिजली आज इस बात के लिए भी निहायत जरूरी है कि हमें अपने आइन्दा बीस साल के लिए कौन कौनसे प्रोजेक्टस् हैं जिनको आगे ले जायें और उसके लिए बिजली इतनी ज्यादा तादाद में हो सके, कही शार्टेज न हो। आज इतनी शार्टेज है कि हिन्दुस्तान के कुछ सूबों में बिजली की शार्टेज का इन्तजाम करना निहायत जरूरी है। कौन सरकार किस हद तक इसको कोआपरेट करती है इसका ध्यान रखते हुए भी हमको यह देखना है कि कहां जल्दी से जल्दी और कितने प्रोजेक्ट्स से हम बिजली अधिक पैदा कर सकते हैं। यह निहायत जरूरी आइटम है। इसकी तरफ डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब हमारे मिनिस्टर महोदय ज्यादा ध्यान देंगे तभी काम बनेगा। शुक्रिया।

श्री महाराजा नरेश सिंह (सतना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विद्युत और सिंचाई का डिमान्ड इतना ही महत्वपूर्ण है जितना कि रक्षा का और जितना ही बढ़ा चढ़ाकर, डिमांड पर उन्नति के लिए आंकड़े रखे जायेंगे उतना ही लाभ कृषक वर्ग को अनाज पैदा करने में होगा, साहस बढ़ेगा और साथ साथ राज्य सरकार को भी सस्ते अनाज की बिक्री द्वारा जनता के भीतर एक उल्लास उत्पन्न करेगा। खासकर सिंचाई की समस्या कई राज्यों से निपटाने के लिए अधूरी पड़ी हुई है। इण्डस वाटर ट्रीटी भारत सरकार और पाकिस्तान के बीच में सन् 1960 में हुई थी। उसमें यह तय हुआ था कि रावी और व्यास नदियों का जलप्रवाह नहर द्वारा होगा। वह 1970 तक होगा और उसके बाद भारत सरकार उस प्रोजेक्ट को वापस ले लेगी और उन नदियों का पानी भारत सरकार प्रयोग मे लेगी। परन्तु यह प्रोजेक्ट 1970 तक पूरा न हो पाया और उसके कारण हमें काफी क्षति हुई। इसी प्रकार सतलुज और व्यास का लिंक 1972 तक बनकर तैयार हो जाना चाहिये था, परन्तु उसमें भी ऐसी सभावना दिखाई पडती है कि हम साल या दो साल पिछड जायेंगे, क्योंकि आयरन की कमी है और आयरन का भाव बढ जाने के कारण उसको पूरा करने मे असमर्थता तो दिखाई दे रही है।

यह तो ज्ञात ही है कि अभी भी 2.5 मिलियन एकर्ज-फीट-आफ-वाटर पाकिस्तान की ओर रावी नदी द्वारा बहता जा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त पौंग डैम का भी निर्माण होने जा रहा है वह भी शायद पूरा न हो पायेगा। इसी तरह से किशन डैम की समस्या भी उलझन मे पड़ी हुई है जोकि, हरियाणा और यू. पी. के लिये योजना बनायी गयी थी। इन कारणों को दृष्टि मे रखते हुए यह प्रतीत होता है कि प्रगति जितनी होनी चाहिये, उसमें बहुत कुछ कमी दिखाई दे रही है। तुच्छ बुद्धि के अनुसार उचित तो यह होगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी नीतियों मे परिवर्तन करे, जिससे ये योजनाएं जल्द से जल्द पूरी हो सकें और देश उनका लाभ उठा सके।

इधर कृषक वर्ग अपना खून बहाकर नाज पैदा करने में लगा है और देश को उन्नति के शिखर पर ले जाना चाहता है, दूसरी तरफ, प्राइवेट कन्सर्न्स और फैक्ट्रीज भी उसी प्रकार, अधिक से अधिक माल तैयार करके, उन्नति

[श्री महाराजा नरेन्द्र सिंह]

दिखाकर सरकार को टैक्स-पर-टैक्स देते चले जा रहे है, परन्तु दुख भरे स्वर मे यह कहना पड़ता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और उनके संचालक दिलचस्पी से कार्य संचालन नहीं कर पाते हैं, जिसका नतीजा यह है कि सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स अधूरे पड़े हुए हैं। यदि ये प्रोजेक्ट्स पूरे कर लिये जाते तो कदाचित ये नये टैक्स जो अभी लगाये गये हैं, वे न लगाने पड़ते।

तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से देखा जाय तो मध्यप्रदेश का भी भविष्य उसी प्रकार उज्ज्वल हो सकता है, यदि मध्यप्रदेश, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र के बीच में नर्मदा नदी की जो समस्या अधूरी पड़ी हुई है, वह सुचारु रूप से पूरी हो जाती है, इससे न केवल कृषकों को बल्कि मध्यप्रदेश सरकार को भी बहुत लाभ होगा।

भूत काल के समय मे अपर-केन कैनाल योजना केन्द्रीय शासन द्वारा चलाई गई थी. उसका सर्वे भी हो चुका था, परन्तु अचानक उस कार्य को क्यों बन्द कर दिया गया, उसकी सही रूप मे कोई जानकारी मेरे पास नही है। शासन को यह ज्ञात है कि ब्रिटिश शासन के समय मे केन-नदी पर दो बांध तैयार किये गये थे और उन बांधों का जल-प्रवाह यू. पी. के क्षेत्रों मे ले जाकर उपयोग होता था, किन्तु बुन्देलखण्ड के देशी राज्यों को उस पानी का प्रयोग न मिल सका। ठीक उसी प्रकार जब केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसी नदी के ऊपर तीसरा बांध तैयार किया, तब भी कृषकों को उसका पानी सिंचाई के लिये दुर्लभ ही रहा। जो नीति उस समय थी, उसी नीति को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वर्तमान समय मे भी अपनाया। इस लिये अपर केन कैनाल योजना केन्द्रीय शासन द्वारा पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत फिर से लाई जाय तो रींवा डिवीजन के तीन डिस्ट्रिक्टस् के कृषकों को पानी लेने का लाभ होगा। इसलिये केन्द्रीय शासन का इस प्रश्न पर ध्यान देना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। शासन को इस योजना से कैसे लाभ पहुंच सकेगा, यह छिपा नहीं है, अकथनीय है, इसलिये इस पुकार पर मैं सिंचाई एवं विद्युत मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना अपना कर्तव्य समझता हू।

विद्युत और सिंचाई दोनों कृषि के अंग माने जाते हैं इसलिये कृषि के ऊपर थोड़ा सा विचार प्रकट कर देना अनुचित न होगा। हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश माना गया है और कृषक वर्ग के लिये तीन वस्तुओं की आवश्यकता रहती है। यदि कृषक के पास पावर है तो पानी द्वारा कृषि के अतिरिक्त छोटी-बडी इण्डस्ट्रीज भी खोल सकता है, जैसे शुगर इण्डस्ट्री, इत्यादि। दूसरी वस्तु है—यदि कृषक के पास जंगल की व्यवस्था है तो वह कृषक अपने मकान के लिये इमारती लकडी का उपयोग कर सकता है। लकड़ी से कई कृषक-उपयोगी वस्तुये तैयार होती हैं, जैसे बैलों के हल, बैलगाडी के पहिये, ज्वारी, इत्यादि। कृषकों के पास मजदूर गाव मे है, तो वह मजदूर द्वारा खेती के काम सुधार सकता है और यदि कृषक के पास यातायात और आवागमन के साधन है तो वह मंडी मे अपना माल सुचारु रूप से पहुंचा सकता है।

श्रीमन्, मध्यप्रदेश मे विद्युत और सिंचाई का काम बहुत ही कम हुआ है, जिसके कारण वह आज पिछड़ा हुआ है. इसलिये इर्रिगेशन और पावर पर विशेषकर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। मध्यप्रदेश मे कुछ जिले इतने ज्यादा नेग्लेक्टेड पड़े हुए है, जहां सिंचाई और विद्युत का पूर्ण अभाव दिखाई दे रहा है। उन स्थानों पर राज्य सरकार यदि विशेष ध्यान दे तो वहां की उपजाऊ जमीन बहुत अच्छी पैदावार दे सकती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त हमारे क्षेत्र मे जलकूप का साधन उपयुक्त सिद्ध हो सकता है, इसके लिये कृषकों को प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिये। ग्रीष्मकाल में जब पानी का सहारा कम हो जाता है तो वे गांव वीरान हो जाते हैं और वे लोग पानी की खोज मे जंगलों के गन्दे नालों का पानी पीकर अपने परिवार का निर्वाह करते हैं।

खासकर जिस क्षेत्र से जहां से मैं आया हूं वहां से जो और संसद सदस्य बनकर यहां पर आये हैं उन्होंने मतदान प्राप्त करने के बाद अभी तक अपने क्षेत्र का दौरा तक नहीं किया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि गांव और दृष्टि से दूर हो गये।

ग्रामों को बिजली पहुंचाने की योजना प्राय. स्टेट का मामला है और इसमे हरियाणा ने काफी प्रगति की है। परन्तु मध्यप्रदेश को सेन्टर से जो पर्याप्त सहायता मिलनो चाहिए थी वह अभी तक नही मिल पाई है।

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I must express my deepest regret for the totally-inadequate budget provision that has been made for irrigation and power I must say here that the role played by Irrigation and Power Ministry in the present green revolution and industrilisation has not been insignificant Probably, the ruling party has not appreciated it and therefore even now the department is not under a Cabinet Minister . Of course, so far as Dr Rao is concerned, we want to express our deep gratitude for all the work he has done during the last decade or so

We have at present two problems--one of irrigation and the other of power. I would rather take power first As it is, we have a shortfall of about 1 million KW. This together with the power carget which we have to fill, is about 6.57 million KW during the next three years, From this rate it is apparent that probably we will have a deficit of 3 Million KW in the power programme. This deficit would have been more had it not been for certain imported equipments which were carried forward during and after the third plan.

I would request the government to make immediate arrangements for the import annually of at least 1 million KW of power generation plant. If this is not done, there will be acute power shortage and we may have great difficulty in achieving what we have adopted as a matter of policy, Vij. "*Garbi Hatao*" the objective for which "Some' provision has been made in the budget.

We this could be also overcome partly on a temporary basis, if we have States and regional links. This would have provided us about 30 per cent extra power. I would request the Ministry to take up link lines so that the power shortage is met by using stand-by capacities and also by better utilisation of the installed capacity all over the country. Similarly if there are inter link there is greater possibility of load sharing, less amount of interruptions and loss, greater amount of voltage regulation and a certain other benefits So, I would request the Centre to execute the inter links projects either by itself or though States. Unfortunately, certain States are hesitating in implementing this programme and it is time, in such case, the Centre takes them up immediately.

There are a few other things like standardisation, power cost reduction. aluminium winding or rather the import substitution by aluminium in transformers and a few matters, which are already know to the Ministery. We would like to undertake all of them with a view that even deficit financing or currency printing may not have such adverse effects on the overall economy on account of increase products of indigenous origin. As it is if our plants—HEL and BHEL-had worked properly and made delivreies according to schedules we would have hardly 3% or so import requirement even for a 500 M.W. power station. But' unfortunately we are finding that there are a certain amount of difficulties in these plants and the losses of Bhopal which the other day the Ministre put at Rs. 57 crores; I cannot put at 57 crores But would exceed by over Rs. 200 crores becauses 57 crores loss not include indirect losses to the Indian economy which can not be computered by any thumb rule. There has been a question of a generating set unit rating. We propose a minimun unit rating of 200 m. w.. We should not instal 60 m. w. oreven 120 m w. units. We should not have voltages also for transmission less than 400 k.v. inter-state and rigional links' for example for Burwaha to Baroda and Udaipur to Ahmedabad link lines. Members have talkes about low voltages and power losses. Those things could not be achieved until and unless we have 400 k.v. regional linkses perimposed on the State grids. This thing should be considered because the world has moved to over 1000 k. v. in the last six or seven years and we have not moved from 220 k. v. to 400 k. v. in the last 15 years.

[Shri D. D. Desai]

Coming to the State which we have to take care of, firstly, Sir, we have the Vanakbori Thermal Station of 560 M.W.; then there is the nuclear station in Saurashtra for which Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has submitted the report and work has to start immediately. There is also thermal station at Dharoi to be expedited. Narbada hydel station of about 150 m.w. does not fall within the inter-State dispute and tribunal and should be taken up.

Then there is the rural electrifcation in backward areas of Gujarat and the most important question is that of gas and RFO prices. So long as Government is not charging any price for natural water potential the Government has no right to charge for energy in chemical form in gas and RFO because energy in water potential form or chemical form are put to the same use. Gas price works out to and let fixed at Rs. 50 per thousand cubic metres and RFO price is Rs. 42/-per ton. One of the two turbines on 27. M.W. installed in Gujarat could not be operated because there is no gas supply for the turbine

The Bihar irrigation and hydel schemes particularly those relating to Kosi, Gandak, Rajpur, Bhagmati, Sone, and Chandan may be taken up on a crash programme basis because there is already power shortage. Famines and droughts are not unusual for Bihar State.

Altogether ther are 37 wet days in India and we should see to it that all available water conserved for the optimum power. Even for Narmada I would say that the criterion should be the optimised use of water and power potential.

14 hrs.

So far as Gujarat is concerned, Mahi Kadana, Narmada, Sabarmati Dharoi, Ukai and Shatrunji projects should be completed at your earliest.

श्री रामसहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव) : उपाध्यक्षजी, आपकी बड़ी कृपा है कि आपने मुझे समय दिया। हमारी धरती प्यासी है और मंत्रालय की जेब खाली है। इस सन्दर्भ में हमने योजनाओं का निर्माण किया लेकिन जो हमारे सामने आंकड़े हैं उनसे आशा की अपेक्षा निराशा अधिक होती है। श्रीमन्, हमारे प्राकृतिक साधनों का स्रोत विपुल है, भगवान इन्द्र की बड़ी कृपा है, और इन्दिराजी की भी कृपा है। 3,000 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी ऊपर से बरसता है। 1,350 मिलियन एकड फीट पानी का प्रवाह नदियों में आता है। हमारी सिंचाई का पोटेंशियल 450 मिलियन एकड़ फीट है। लेकिन सिंचाई के प्रयोग मे जो पानी आता है वह केवल 150 मिलियन एकड फीट है। कहां 3,000 मिलियन एकड फीट की वर्षा, 1,350 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी का नदियों मे प्रवाह और कहा 150 मिलियन एकड फीट की सिंचाई। ये आंकडे सिद्ध करते है कि प्रकृति हमसे नाराज नही है वरन योजना का निर्माण करनेवाले लोग दूरदर्शिता के साथ, उदारता के साथ और प्रायरटी के साथ काम नही करते है।

एक शिकायत मझे यह है कि हमारा मन्त्रालय अधूरा है। बिजली और पानी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है हमारे विकास के लिये। लेकिन मन्त्रालय अधूरा है, मन्त्रालय के स्तर पर नही है। हमारे माननीय के. एल. राव बडे योग्य व्यक्ति है और इस टेक्नीकल सब्जेक्ट को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। लेकिन मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट हैं, यानी मिनिस्टर्स के बीच मे यह कहने की स्थिति मे नही हैं कि आप हमे जब तक पैसा नही देंगे तब तक योजनायें पूरी नही होंगी। हमारी योजनाओं की स्थिति क्या है। 450 मिलियन एकड़ धरती में खेती होती है, 130 मिलियन एकड़ की छोटी, बड़ी योजनाओं से हम सम्भावित सिंचाई कर सकने की स्थिति मे हैं। 20 वर्ष पहले 2 करोड 40 लाख एकड़ सिंचाई होती थी लेकिन अभी तक हम केवल 5 करोड़ एकड़ धरती की ही सिंचाई कर पाये हैं। 13 करोड़ एकड़ की सिंचाई का हम प्रबन्ध कर सकते हैं। लेकिन 20 साल मे हम इतनी ही मंजिल पूरी कर पाये हैं कि जो 20 साल पहले सिंचाई करते थे उसके दुगुने क्षेत्र की सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध कर पाये हैं। योजनाओं के माध्यम से जो पैसा आपको मिलता है वह

इतना कम है कि सिंचाई को पेपर मे आप रख सकते हैं, नदियों के पानी का प्रवाह कागजो मे पैदा कर सकते हैं, लेकिन खेत में अगर पानी को लाना होगा तो पैसे का प्राविधान करना होगा। यदि 15-20 वर्ष तक लगातार आप सिंचाई और विद्युत का काम अपने हाथ में लेंगे तो 8, 10 हजार करोड रु० की आवश्यकता होगी और कम से कम प्रत्येक योजना में आपको 2500 करोड का प्राविधान करना होगा। ऐसा अगर नही कर सकते तो मत्रालय की फाइल्स बन्द कर दीजिये, जनता को कह दीजिये कि भगवान पानी बरसायगा तो आपको पानी मिलेगा और उन्ही सीमित साधनों से खेती। करनी होगी जिनसे पहले करते रहे है अगर करना हो तो कीजिये, हम कुछ नही कर सकते। जिस अकिंचन स्थिति मे, जिस दारिद्रय के साथ आपका मत्रालय चलता है उससे सिंचाई नही हो सकती, बिजली नही आ सकती। थोडी थोडी बिजली और सिंचाई होगी। धरती प्यासी है, जनता भूखी है, आपकी जेब खाली है, फिर भगवान ही मालिक है।

आपने समाजवाद की बात कही, साधनो के स्रोतो को बटोरकर श्रमशील हाथो मे देने की बात कही, किसानों को ललकारा अधिक अन्न उपजाने के लिये और आश्वासन दिया कि हर सुविधा उनको दी जायगी। लेकिन जिस गति से हम चल रहे हैं, उससे कुछ नही हो सकता। मैं निराशा का चित्र आपके सामने पेश नही कर रहा हूं, लेकिन आपके मत्रालय के लिये आवश्यक है कि वह प्रधान मत्री से कहे कि हमें दीपक के स्थान पर बिजली लानी है, सूखे खेतों में पानी देकर शस्य श्यामला की जो हमारी कल्पना है उसको साकार रूप देना है। हमने शास्त्रों में नदियों की वदना की है। गंगा, अमुना, कावेरी, गोदावरी, सिंधु, सरस्वती, नर्मदा, इन सबकी हमने स्तुति की है वह इसलिये की है दुरित शांति के लिये हमे पानी मिले। खेत लहलहाकर अन्न पैदा हो और जो भिक्षाहम् की क्रिया है वह समाप्त हो। बीसे पी. एल. 480 द्वारा भिक्षा की बात करते है सारे भारत के व्यक्तित्व का मस्तक को झुका देते है। यदि सामर्थ्य हो, स्वावलम्बन हो, पानी और बिजली का प्राविधान हो तो हम सम्पन्न हो सकते हैं। जो चित्र आपने देश के सामने रखा है अगर उसको साकार रूप नही दे पाते तो कैसे काम चलेगा।

अब मै अपने प्रान्त के बारे मे कुछ बात मत्रीजी से निवेदन करना चाहता हू। हमारे मध्यप्रदेश मे पानी है, नदियां हैं, नदियो का उद्गम है, एक नर्मदा वैली प्रोजेक्ट अगर अपने हाथ मे ले ले, जैसे अमरीका में टैनेसी वैली प्रोजेक्ट को वहा की फेडरल सरकार ने लिया था, भूखे लोग मरते थे, पानी था लेकिन सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध नही था, वहा फेडरल सरकार ने टैनेसी वैली प्रोजेक्ट को अपने हाथ मे लिया और अभी मैने जाकर देखा कि उस क्षेत्र का इतिहास ही बदल गया। इसी तरह से नर्मदा वैली प्रोजेक्ट से उस क्षेत्र का इतिहास बदला जा सकता है। पानी से बिजली कम पैदा होने लगे तो वहां कोयले से बिजली पैदा की जा सकती है। जिस क्षेत्र में जो पोटेंशियल है, जहा नदी हो, पानी हो, उस नदी और पानी को ऐक्सप्लायट करने के लिये आपको पैसा अधिक देना चाहिये।

आपने दो हजार करोड रु० सिंचाई के लिये खर्च किया। मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि मध्यप्रदेश ने क्या कसूर किया है? 114 करोड रु. आपने दिया, सारे प्लान, जो आपके डैम है वे सब अधूरे पड़े हैं, कमल बढ़ रही है। और जब प्लान की फ़ेस वैल्यू पर आते है तो ऐसा लगता है कि 5 करोड़ का बाध 7 करोड रु. मे भी पूरा नहीं होगा। हमने सात वर्ष पहले काम को शुरू किया, और मालूम नहीं आनेवाले सात वर्षों में पूरा होगा कि नही। इसलिये जो योजना बनायें उसमे आप देख ले, आपके पास पैसा न हो तो जनता को झूठा आश्वासन न दें। उतनी ही चादर फैलायें कपड़े मे जिससे कोट बन जाय। ऐसा न हो कि हमारा विश्वास टूट जाय, अगर हमारा विश्वास डगमगा गया, आस्थायें टूक टूक हो गयीं तो

[श्री रामसहाय पाण्डे]

फिर जनता को हम क्या कहेंगे। हमारी जनता पानी चाहती है और कुछ नहीं। हाई ब्रीड सीड, फर्टिलाइजर, यह जो सोफ़िस्टीकेशन है बाद मे दीजिये। पहले पानी आप दीजिये। पानी देने के बाद आप इन चीजों को दीजिये, अच्छे अच्छे उपकरण दीजिये, आधुनिक खेती का ज्ञान दीजिये, आपकी हरित क्रान्ति पूरी होगी और साथ ही उसके समाजवाद भी आयेगा।

मध्यप्रदेश देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रान्त है, एक करोड़ 71 लाख क्षेत्र है। खेती का क्षेत्रफल 13 परसेंट है। चावल की खेती की सिंचाई केवल 13 प्रतिशत है, जबकि तमिलनाडु में 90 परसेंट है। माननीय दरबारासिंह पंजाब की शिकायत कर रहे थे, मुझे तो बड़ी प्रसन्नता होती है पंजाब की प्रौसपेरिटी पर। धान हमारे यहां हो सकता है 1500 किलोग्राम प्रति एकड़। होता है 700 किलोग्राम प्रति एकड़।

और पंजाब मे 1700 के. जी होता है। पंजाब में सिंचाई 70 प्रतिशत होती है और हमारे यहां सिंचाई 6 प्रतिशत होती है, कहां पंजाब और कहां हम? गंगा इतनी बड़ी नदी है लेकिन फिर भी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार मे पानी नही है? पानी तो है लेकिन वह धरती के भीतर है और वह टयूबवेल्स के जरिये निकाला जा सकता है। सब-सायल वाटर है और इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि आप टयूबवेल्स का जाल बिछा दीजिए जिससे कि धरती के नीचे का पानी निकाला जा सके। आज गंगा और यमुना के किनारे के रहनेवाले, नर्मदा और सरस्वती के किनारे के रहने वाले लोग भूखे हैं। नदियां बहती है, गंगा और यमुना बहती हैं लेकिन आज हमको पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। गंगा और यमुना आपको बहुत पानी दे सकती है जिससे लोगों को भोजन मिल सके लेकिन प्रबन्ध पैसे का होना चाहिए।

श्री के. एल. राव बड़े सज्जन हैं और बड़े मीठे हैं। मैं तो उनसे कहूंगा कि आप जरा कड़वे बनिये और पैसा ज्यादा मांगिये और अपने मंत्रालय को कर्मठ बनाइए और आपने जो वायदे किये हैं उनको पूरा कीजिए। यह न हो कि नदियां कागज मे ही बहती रहे, खेत कागज में हो बने रहे और गेहूं कागज मे पैदा हो। इस तरह से योजनाएं नहीं चलेगी। वाणिज्य के अर्थ-शास्त्र मे लिखा है कि किसानों से जाकर बात कीजिए, खेतों से जाकर बात कीजिए और जो आंखे बन्द है उनको खोलिये और जो हाथ बंधे है उनको खोलिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको साधुवाद देता हूं आपके प्रयत्नों के लिए और मैं यह चाहूगा कि आप थोड़ा सा और प्रयत्न कीजिए।

सबसे अच्छी बात मै आखिर मै कह रहा हू और वह यह है कि श्री के. एल. राव का प्रमोशन होना चाहिए और पूरे स्तर के मंत्री बना दिये जाने चाहिए ताकि यह प्रधान मंत्री के समकक्ष बैठकर अधिक से अधिक पैसा लेने मे समर्थ हो सके।

Shri Mllikarjun (Medak) : Five demands have been placed by the Ministry of Irrigation and power and the estimated budget for 1971-72 is Rs. 47,38,52,000. This, the Minister would like to spend—about Rs. 15 crores out of the Revenue Expenditure and about Rs. 32. crores from Capital Outlay.

Referring to my own State of Andhra Pradesh which is under dispute for bifurcation for various reasons, in my State there are about 6 major irrigation schemes and 44 medium schemes. Some of them have been completed but still most of them remain incomplete.

I take K.C. canal under which about 3,02,000 acres will be cultivated. It flows between Kurnool and Cuddappah. At the same time, the Tungabhadra Low Level Canal which flows between Andhra Pradesh and Mysore States has been useful for the cultivation of about 1,48,000 acres in Andhra. These two canals have been completed.

When we lay emphasis on incomplete schemes, Kadam project is there which has been started in 1949 and which still remains incomplete and it is in Adilabad District of Tela-

ngana region and which, if completed, will irrigate about 85,000 acres. I do not know what the reasons are for the non-completion of this small project which is situated in Telangana which is the backward region of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Discrimination.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : I wish to refer to the Nagarjuna project. Its completion would help in the cultivation of 2.06 million acres of land. This is situated in Nalgonda district at Nandikonda village which is in Telengana region. The water facility is given only to Huzurnagar taluq and a part of Miralgoda taluq and some taluqs in Khammam district. That is how the rest of the water is utilised for millions of acres in Andhra region.

There is Pochampad project in Adilabad district. The original scheme was of Rs. 120 crores, but, it was reduced to Rs. 40 crores. It provides water facilities for one or 2 districts in Telengana region. If the original scheme had been sanctioned, it would have given benefit to 6 districts of Telengana.

Our country, being an agricultural country, almost 80 per cent of the people live on agriculture. They are at the mercy of the monsoons. If facilities through irrigation are not properly made available to the common peasants in the country, particularly in my Telengna region, they will suffer a lot. I am not making any regional discrimination.

There is one more project, Tungabadra High Leval Channel which is going to be completed. That is going to benefit nearly 1.19 lakhs of acres of Andhra region.

There is in Telengna the Kottagudam thermal station. Two stages of this have been completed. The third stage is remaining unfinished. The power generated there is fed into the State Grid and supplied to the entire Andhra Pradesh. Thousands of villages remain unelectrified in Telengana region while this power generated is sent to the Andhra regions. This is a miserable state of affairs.

I would like to offer a few suggestions. There is a provision of capital outlay of multipurpose river schemes of about Rs. 11.1/2 crores. I would suggest to the Minister that he should not only take up the Farrakka project, but he must pay attention to the scheme of Vamsadara anicut at Nerada and dam of Yotta across river Vamsadara in Srikakulam. This is a backward area. Srikakulam is one of the backward areas in Andhra Pradesh State. About 2 million acres of land can be cultivated there under this scheme. I hope the hon. Minister will consider this.

There is another capital outlay on this Ministry's Demands, of Rs. 62 1/2 crores. I Suggest the Mimister to introduce like irrigation system in medak and other districts of Telengana. In particular Narayanked Yella Reddy constituency. Here, I would suggest that apart from his own original scheme of Badarpur thermal station and the purchasing of the shares of the rural electrification corporation and three other hydro-electric projects in Manipur, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, he should also take up the lower Sileru hydro-electric project from which enough power could be produced, which could be fed into the State grid, which could be utilised in the Andhra State and will be of great benefit to the Telengana region in particular.

These are all the discriminations against Telengana. I have referred only to the discrimination in the matter of irrigation and power. The same thing applies in the educational, industrial and agricultural fields. I want to expose these things only with a view to pointing out that these are all the result of nothing but the colonial or dictatotiral attitude of then then Chief Minister Shri N. Sajiva Reddy....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, the hon. Member should conclude now. Shri Liladhar Kotoki.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : ....and the present Chief Minister Shri Brahmananda Reddy. I am not bringing in the question of discrimination.......

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order. The hon. Member should now resume his seat.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : I believe in the unity of the nation. But that unity cannot be had at the cost of administrative inefficiency which is brought about by the colonial attitude, in particular, Andhra Pradesh.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, order. The hon. Member should now resume his seat. Nothing that he says will be recorded.

Now, Shri Liladhar Kotoki.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN**:

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Nowgong : I rise to support the Demands for Grants under the controal of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

This House is aware of the perennial ravages caused by the floods and erosions of the Brahmaputra river in the State of Assam. The House will also recall that on 5th December, 1969., our Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi made a statement to the effect that the floods of the Brahmaputra would taken care of by a Commission, and adequate provision would be made for the Commission so that effective measures could be taken. The Commission has since been formed. But the House will be surprised to learn that the Commission is entirely at a standstill for want of finance. We are very much pained to learn that there is a hitch between the Centre and the State as to who will finance this Commission. I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister and the Government to the following statement of the Prime Minister, namely :

> "The Government accord high priority to the evolution and implementation of a comprehensive plan of flood control and through the agency of the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission, and have now decided that such a Commission should be set up and provided with adequate resources for the discharge of its responsibility."

Now then, where is the hitch ? It is the commitment of the Prime Minister to this House that the Commission will be provided with adequate funds so that it can formulate a comprehensive scheme and implement it. For the current year, the Commission has drawn up a scheme costing Rs. 11 crores for emergent measures only. I understand that the Commission's estimate of the comprehensive plan which they are drawing up is about Rs. 500 crores. Therefore, if the Centre does not come forward with the funds, it is very difficult to comprehend how the Commission can get on with their work.

The people of our State who have suffered from these floods since the Great Earthquake of 1950 had entertained great hopes that the Prime Minister's statement would bring succour and relief to them. They are now giving up that hope and I am afraid, unless the Government come forward immediately with the requisite funds for the Commission, so that they can take up work during the coming working season, the people will be restive.

It is pertinent to note here that in our State the working season is hardly six months, from November to April. During the monsoon, no such work is possible. The Monsoon has already started there Floods of the Subansiri have caused devastations on the north bank side in the Dhemaji Sub-division and the floods of the Brahmaputra have crossed the danger mark and Dibrugarh town, a large chunk of which was eaten up already, is again seriously thereatened by erosions

In these circumstances, we are very much pained when we find this apathy on the part of the authorities concerned in the matter of giving fianance to solve this great problem. The problem is a colossal one. Our hon. Minister who is an expert himself in this line and who has visited the Mississippi, has told this House that the problems of the Brahmaputra river are more serious than that of the Mississippi. But surprisingly enough, when in the Mississippi project they spend about Rs. 22 crores annually for maintenance alone we do not have even Rs. 11 crores for emergent work, for strengthenigng and raising the embankments, leave alone the implementation of a comprehensive scheme.

I would urge the hon. Minister to assure this House, and the people of Assam particularly, in the course of his reply that the Commission will not be hampered in their work for want of finance and that the Commitment of the Prime Minister to Parliament and the people in this regard will be honoured.

Then, the entire scheme of the dykes and embankments of the Brahmaputra river has certain missing links which cause a great deal of devastations. In my Constituency, there is a

** Not recorded.

missing link of about 20 km. in the Mayang area which causes suffering to the people year after year. Only a few months ago, the Chairman of the Commission and other experts surveyed the whole area and we were assured that they would have the scheme implemented. But I am sorry to find that even that small portion, the missing link, remains unattended to for want of finance. This is the sorry state of affairs. I would most humbly request the hon. Minister, and through him, Government to look into this matter with the urgency that it dserves and make the funds available.

I know my time is short. But I will yet refer to another problem, that is, irrigation schemes in our State. Till the end of the Secnod plan we did not have any irrigation schemes in our State. In the Third Plan four medium schemes were taken up. But only one scheme has been implemented so far, the other three remain to be taken up. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to take them up early. People think that we have got heavy rainfall in Assam and therefore we do not need irrigation. That is a misconception. For six months we do not have rain, we do not have water for raising crops, and therefore irrigation is a necessity in our State also, and that is why at long last these schemes were taken up, but they have not been implemented. May I request the Minister to look into this and see that these schemes are implemented without delay ?

श्री शिवशंकर प्रसाद यादव (खगड़िया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे समय दिया।

मै उस क्षेत्र से आया हूं, जिसमे नदियां तो बहुत है, लेकिन उनका उपयोग केवल नाशक के रूप मे होता है, लाभदायी के रूप में नहीं। मैं बिहार के खगड़िया क्षेत्र से आया हूं। वहां गंगा, कोसा, बलान, कमला नदियां हैं। हम लोगों को उनका विनाश-लीला ही देखने को मिलती है, लेकिन उनसे जो लाभ उठाया जा सकता है, वह अब तक हम लोगों को नहीं मिला है। खगड़िया कांस्टीट्युएन्सी की औसत लम्बाई 35 मील है और चौड़ाई लगभग 12-18 मील। इसमें एक ऐसा स्थान है, जिसका राष्ट्रीय महत्व है—सैनिक दृष्टि से भी, उत्पादन की दृष्टि से भी और दूसरी दृष्टियों से भी। सैनिक दृष्टि से इसलिए कि वहां मानसी है, जिसके पास से नेशनल हाईवे गुजरता है और रेल्वे लाइन भी है।

मैं सिंचाई मंत्री, डा. के. एल. राव, के कार्य से बहुत प्रभावित हुआ हूं। एक बार 1969 में बाढ़ के समय में उन्होंने वहां का सर्वेक्षण किया था और उस सर्वेक्षण के सिलसिले मे उन्होंने जो सुझाव दिया था, उस से हम लोगों को आशा हुई थी कि अब हमारे क्षेत्र का उद्धार होने वाला है। अखबारों मे भी निकला कि गंगा की धारा को मोड़ कर चंडीस्थान होकर बहाया जायेगा, जिससे एक तो मानसी की रक्षा होगी और उस इलाके के लोगों को लाभ होगा। इसके साथ-साथ वहां राष्ट्रीय राजपथ भी है, जिसका सैनिक महत्व है। अगर कभी उस पर कोई आपत्ति आ गई, तो पूर्व और पश्चिम भारत का सम्बन्ध विच्छिन्न हो जायेगा।

खगड़िया क्षेत्र उत्तर बिहार का वह अंश है, जो नेपाल से सटा हुआ है और जिसका सैनिक दृष्टि से भी बहुत बड़ा महत्व है। भूतपूर्व रेलवे मंत्री माननीय नन्दाजी तथा डा. के. एल. राव राज्य मंत्री सिंचाई और विद्युत 1970 मे भी उस इलाके मे गये थे। हमारा सौभाग्य है कि हमारे गांव के पास ही उनका आगमन हुआ था। उन्होंने खुद उस इलाके को बाढ़ की विभीषिका से ग्रस्त देखा था। उन्होंने जो सुझाव दिये थे, उनसे वहां के लोगों को बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई थी। अखबारों मे भी निकला था कि गंगा की धारा मोड़ कर चंडीस्थान होकर बहाया जायेगा, जिससे मानसी की रक्षा हो सकेगी और नैशनल हाईवे की भी रक्षा होगी। लेकिन पीछे अब यह मालूम हुआ कि वह योजना स्थगित कर दी गई है, तो हम लोगों को बड़ी निराशा हुई।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में ऐसी व्यवस्था करें, जिससे उस राष्ट्रीय राजपथ और मानसी की स्थायी रूप से रक्षा हो सके, उस इलाके के जो लाखों लोग हमेशा

[श्री शिवशंकर प्रसाद यादव]

बाढ़ से डूबते रहते है, उन्हे भी राहत मिल सके और उन नदियों का उपयोग बिजली और लिफ्ट इरिगेशन के लिए किया जा सके।

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इरिगेशन और पावर मंत्रालय की मांगों पर कल से आज तक जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने भाग लिया है, उन्होंने अधिक महत्व ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण को दिया है। इसमे कोई सन्देह नही है कि ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण का प्रश्न बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि देश की अस्सी फीसदी जनता गावों मे रहता है। मुझे यह कहते हुए प्रसन्नता होती है कि इस ओर कुछ काम भी हुआ है। इस सम्बन्ध मे जो हमारा लक्ष्य था, हम उससे भी आगे गये हैं और वह यह इसीलिये सभव हो पाया है कि स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्ज और रूरल इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन कार्पोरेशन ने अच्छा प्रयत्न किया है। इसके अलावा किसानो ने भी इस ओर बहुत पहल की है और वे खेती के लिए बिजली लेने के लिए बहुत प्रोत्साहित हुए है।

1951 से अब तक 350 करोड रुपये इस मद मे खर्च किये गये हैं। जिन गावों को बिजली दी जा चुकी है, उनकी सख्या 74,000 है और बिजली से चलाये गये पम्प-सेटों की सख्या 10,06,000 है। चौथी योजना के दौरान लगभग 70,000 ग्रामों के विद्युतीकरण और लगभग 12,05,000 पम्प-सेटो को बिजली से चलाये जाने के लिए लगभग 520 करोड रुपये खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस तरह यह देखा जा सकता है कि चौथी योजना के दौरान गावों मे विद्युतीकरण का जो काम होगा, वह पिछले अठारह-बीस सालों मे किये गये काम के बराबर, या उससे कुछ अधिक ही हो जायेगा। इस प्रगति मे स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्ज और रूरल इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन कार्पोरेशन का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है।

यह जरूर है कि कुछ असंतुलन हो गया है, इनबैलेंस है—किसी स्टेट मे ज्यादा काम हो गया है और किसी मे कम हुआ है। मै इसको स्वीकार करता हूं। परन्तु इसका ज्यादातर कारण यह रहा है कि कुछ स्टेट्स ने इस मद मे पैसा खर्च करने मे बहुत कंजूसी की है और उन्होंने इस ओर खुल कर पैसा खर्च नही किया है। इस सम्बन्ध मे पिछडी हुई स्टेट्स हमारे देश मे नौ है, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण मे जिनका औसत पूरे देश के औसत से नीचे है। पूरे देश का औसत 19 फीसदी है, जबकि इन स्टेट्स का औसत 18 फीसदी से नीचे है।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) डिपुटी मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि कुछ स्टेट्स ने कंजूसी की है। उन्होंने कजूसी की है या उनके पास पैसा न होने की वजह से ऐसा हुआ है ?

श्री बैजनाथ कुरील . इसका दोनों तरह से अर्थ लगाया जा सकता है। अगर दूसरी मदों मे अधिक पैसा खर्च किया जा सकता था, तो इस काम के लिए भी खर्च किया जा सकता था।

पिछडी हुई स्टेट्स मे आसाम, बिहार, उडीसा, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बगाल, जम्मू और काश्मीर और नागालैंड आते हैं। सरकार कोशिश कर रही है कि यह जो असन्तुलन है यह जल्दी से जल्दी दूर हो और जो पिछडे हुए स्टेट्स हैं, उनको अधिक सुविधा देने के लिए अधिक योजनाओं को स्वीकृति देने के लिए प्रयत्नशील है। यह जो असन्तुलन है इसे सतुलित करने के अलावा सरकार यह भी देखना चाहती है कि गांवों मे जब विद्युतीकरण हो जाता है, बिजली पहुंच जाती है तो हरिजनों के जो मुहल्ले हैं वह आम तौर से छोड़ दिए जाते है। सरकार यह चाहती है, कि ऐसा न हो और जो मुहल्ले छूट गये हैं, उनके लिए विशेष सुविधा देने का प्रावधान किया जा रहा है और आगे से भी जो गांवों में बिजली जायगी तो उनमें एक यह शर्त

होगी कि जब तक उन मुहल्लों में भी उनकी जो सड़कें हैं, स्ट्रीट्स हैं, उनको बिजली नहीं दी जायगी तब तक वह स्कीम स्वीकृत नहीं की जायगी। इस तरह का प्रावधान होने जा रहा है।

कुछ जो कल हमारे माननीय सदस्य भाग ले रहे थे, उन्होंने कुछ मुद्दे उठाए। माननीय श्री मोदक जी, देवजी, मिश्राजी और शुक्लजी ने बताया कि पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों को धीमी प्रगति हुई है। इन पांच राज्यों में जिन गांवों में बिजली लगी है उनकी संख्या अखिल भारतीय औसत से कम है। चौथी योजना में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने इन राज्यों के लिए 22 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की स्कीमों को मंजूरी दी है। इन राज्यों के लिए कुछ और स्कीमों पर निगम में विचार हो रहा है। इसके अलावा निगम इन राज्यों में ग्रामीण ट्रांसमीशन और वितरण प्रणालियों को मजबूत करने के लिए धन देने की विशेष स्कीमों पर भी विचार कर रहा है। इन सभी उपायों का नतीजा यह होगा कि चौथी योजना के दौरान इन पांच राज्यों में जिन गांवों में बिजली लग जायगी और जिन पम्प सेटों को बिजली से चलाया जायगा, उनकी संख्या अगर पिछले वर्षों के दौरान इन राज्यों में हुए इस प्रकार के कार्यों से बहुत ज्यादा न भी हुई तो उसके बराबर जरूर होगी। नीचे जो आंकड़े मैं दे रहा हूं उनसे इस बात को देखा जा सकता है—

बिहार में चौथी योजना के प्रारम्भ होते समय 6,350 गांवों में बिजली लगी थी और 50,005 पम्प सेटों को बिजली से चलाया जा रहा था और चौथी योजना के दौरान 5,835 गांवों में बिजली लग जायगी और 1,25,000 पम्प सेट बिजली से चलाए जायेंगे।

उड़ीसा में चौथी योजना के प्रारम्भ होने पर केवल 821 गांवों में बिजली लगी थी और पम्प सेटों की संख्या 477 थी। इसके मुकाबले में चौथी योजना के दौरान 4,750 गांवों में बिजली लग जाएगी और 31,802 पम्प सेटों को बिजली से चलाया जायगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ और प्वाइंट्स जो माननीय सदस्यों ने उठाए थे उनका जवाब देने के लिए टाइम नहीं है। पर मैं उन्हें आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं कि जो भी उन्होंने सुझाव रखे हैं, वह बहुत मूल्यवान सुझाव रखे हैं। उनके सबके ऊपर विशेष ध्यान दिया जायेगा और मैं फिर आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं कि चाहे इस हाउस में चाहे बाहर कभी भी जो सुझाव दिए जायेंगे उनका पूरा महत्व होगा और उनके ऊपर पूरा ध्यान दिया जायगा।

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K.L. RAO): MR. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members for the great encouragement they have given by participating in this debate and giving very vivid and very useful suggestions in regard to the various parts of the country. I shall be very happy to give the answers to all the points raised by the hon. Members, but the time being very short I shall try to cover only the most important aspects and the points that have been raised by the hon. Members.

One thing that I am very happy about is that all the Members, including strangely enough, Mr. Modak, who opposed the Demands-have asked that the Ministry of Irrigation and Power should have more funds and that it is a basic necessity in the interests of the Nation. But some hon. Members said that we have not done anything at all since independence or that our progress has been slow. I submit that we have done very well in the last 20 years. At the time of independence only 52 million acres or about 12 per cent of our cropped land was being irrigated . Now we have spent more than Rs. 3,800 crores over the last 20 years and brought it to 100 million acres *ie.* about one-fourth of our land is now under irrigation. It is a creditable achievement and I do not think any other Country has done it. In the next 10 years, we propose to bring one-thirp of our land under irrigation. Towards the end of the Century, about 50 per cent of our land will come under irrigation.

[Dr. K.L. Rao]

Mahatma Gandhi was quite right when he said, in India every village must have irrigation facilities; otherwise, agricuture is a gamble. Hon. mebmbers have also said that irrigation is most essential. I am only saying that what we have done is not insignificant and it spurs us on to greater acticvity to bring more land under irrigation. During the dedade 1971-81 we want to add 30 million acres under major and medium irrigation. That is to say, we have to double our present performance of adding 15 lakh acres per year and make it 30 lakh acres per year. We are fully aware of it. Of course, there is the question of finances but whatever is possible is being done to get as much money as possible for this sector.

Two or three hon. members referred to the transfer of water from Ganga to Cauvery. One hon. Member said that this is the best national integration. Quite so. Apart from sentimental ideas, the surplus monsoon water of the Ganga will be transferred to the peninsular areas, We will store up the water *en route* and take it to the peninsular India. This kind of transfer is done all over the world including USSR and USA. It is nothing new. we are trying to meet the problems of the future. In fact, the main trouble in peninsular India is that people feel that the water will become insufficient in the rivers. That is why they are anxious that certain projects should not be proceeded with. Otherwise, there is any amount of water going waste in Krishna, Godavari and Narmada. But the people belonging to these various States are afraid that once thay commit themselves to a certain perojeet, there may be no water for the next generation ; That is the fear. Therefore, the main integrated water grid that we are thinking of, *ie.* transfering water from, Ganga, will remove that fear. If there is any deficit anywhere, we can give water to that area. Therefore. this is a very valuable one and we are pursuing it. We have made a lot of preliminary studies and now we are trying to get a second opinion from the UN experts. After that is received, we will go in for datailed field investigation.

There is another subject on which there is a lot of unfortunate and incorrect information with some of the hon. Members. Many hon. Members, including Shri P. K. Deo, have referred to the World Bank Loan for various projects and the World Bank rejecting the requests for loans by some of the projects. The position is that every year we place so many projects for examination of the world Bank for assistance by the World Bank. The World Bank goes into each project thoroughly and then gives loans for some of the projects. But when the World Bank gives a loan to a particular project, that loan is not given to the State. If it goes to the State, I will be the first man to be happy. But that loan goes only to the Centre and whatever money is given to the State comes from the State Plan. So, the World Bank loan is not an additional source of revenue to the States. It is purely an additional source of money to the Centre and the money that goes from the Centre to the States is entirely out of the provision in the State plan.

SHRI P. K. DEO : What are the criteria to find out which of the projects are eligible for assistance from the World Bank or for Central assistance ?

DR. K. L. RAO : For example, last year we have placed 15 projects before them. I have got the whole list with me. Some of them are Koyna 36 millon, Punjab Flood Drainage scheme 10 crores, Kothagudam 34 crores, Sove project, Salandi and so on. I am glad the hon. Member asked the question about criteria. The first criterion is that it must be an approved project. Secondly, it should be completed in five to six yeras. For example, Upper Krishna was also placed before the World Bank but they have not accepted it because the cost of Upper Krishna is Rs. 116 crores and the money thay have spent for the last ten years is only Rs. 3 crores and the provision in the fourth Plan is only Rs. 10 crores. Therefore the World Bank rejected it So, it is not as if the World Bank loan has been given for particular projects and not for others. Similarly , for Pochampad it is for yet sanctioned. Whatever may be done about the World Bank loan......

SHRI P. K. DEO : What about the tubewell irrigation in Eastern Godavari delta to stabilise irrigation there ?

DR. K. L. RAO : We are going on putting before the World Bank transmission projects and irrigation projects. They are put up by the Ministry of Irrigation and the Ministry of Finance to the World Bank and the money that is given by the World Bank is not passed on to the States. The States would not get it. I did not want to be so blunt like that because then the States would not show any interest in preparing and submitting plans. Many schemes, like the Rajasthan Canal, have been passed on to the World Bank, I am mentioning this because both Shri P. K. Deo and Shri Dasappa referred to it.

A large number of hon. Members, including Shri P. K. Deo, referred to Indravathi. I myself know the whole area and the Kalahandi district. It is one of the beautiful projects. There is no doubt about it; it is a first class project. That will help in feeding water to the scarcity areas and also supply an appreciable amount of power. But, unfortunately; we have referred these rivers to the tribunal. I do not know whether I can tell that., but very recently, in fact a few days, back, I wrote to the Chairman of the Tribunal to kindly expedite their decision because the projects are held up. Unless the tribunal decides on allocation, it is not possible to sanction any projects on these rivers. That is the difficulty regarding the tribunal. That is why we resist the reference of the Cauvery river to the tribunal. We can easily refer it to the tribunal. It does not take much time. But once we do that, we must be prepared for a lot of delay in coming to a decision. That is why we are trying to hold up reference to the tribunal.

SHRI P. K. DEO : They have put it in the interim Budget.

DR. K. L. RAO : That is not the correct information that he has got. Actually, water has to be allocated; it has not been allocated.

Then, Shri Mirdha was saying about the extension of the lift irrigation canal to Nagur. This is a very good suggestion. It is one of the projects which we have been thinking ourselves. Lift irrigation canal is there as a part of the Rajasthan Canal to supply water to Lunkaransar. It is a very bad area. In that area there is only saline water and there is no drinking water at all in that area. That project has been sanctioned and it is a part of the Rajasthan Canal Project. I think, the project will come through in 1973. I expected it much earlier.We are trying to do it earlier but on account of the pump delivery there has been some delay and I expect it now somewhere in 1973.

About the extension to Nagaur, we had not taken it up the first time because it would have involved a little more lift. But, I think taking the over all picture it is very necessary and I will try to persuade the Rajsthan Government to send their estimates for extension of the canal to Nagaur.

Then, the hon. Member also mentioned the Kissau Project. It is a project on the Yamuna. The idea is to construct a dam, store up the water in the monsoon months and then use it in various areas of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. It is a big project. Unfortunately, these are very big projects each costing Rs. 150 crores or Rs. 200 crores. They also involve a number of States. We have go to get them all together. There are five parties involved in it including Delhi. I got all the five ministers together and we went to the spot and got some agreement. I asked them to send their estimates quickly. When the estimates come in and further negotiations are done, a decision will be taken on it.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA (Nagaur): Here the States are not fighting among themselves. They are particularly interested in seeing that this project comes up.

DR. K.L. RAO : State Minister are very tough. It is very difficult to get them all together. I am fully aware of the importance of the project and I shall see that whatever possible that can be done is done.

A number of hon. Members have spoken about the Rajasthan Canal. In fact, the Rajasthan Canal is a vey important canal for the country because it brings virgin soil under irrigation. It is not like the other projects. All the other projects are for areas already cultivated, where we are supplying water. It is not so in the case of the Rajasthan Canal Rajasthan Canal brings into production absolutely waste lands at the moment. Therefore it is doubly valuable, It is important also from the Indus treaty angle.

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

I think, the hon. Member Maharaja Narendra Singh, mentione about the Indus treaty and why we have not done these works. I think, I submitted to the House earlier why we have not been able to complete it and how the surplus waters are going in the mansoon months, how it is necessary, in order to conserve the water allocated to us under the treaty from the Beas and the Ravi, to complete the Pong Dam as first priority and the Thein Dam as the second priority. I do not want to spend further time on that. I have explained it two or three times to the House.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : The treaty was over in 1970. You should have completed it before that.

DR. K. L. RAO : Hon. Members were probably not present when I explained the full deatails about it.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA . What about the Western Kosi Canal?

DR. K. L. RAO : I am coming to that I have got it here Actually, I had allotted for myself 15 minutes for irrigation and that is over.

15hrs.

I explained the Indus waters issue before. Again, I will tell hon. Members that there are 9 million acre-feet of water going down the river at the time of the monsoon, that is, from July to August-September. After that no water goes down; all the water is used. Now-why should we allow this -9 million acre feet of water to go down? We should hold back the water. There is a lot of lands in Rajasthan, Haryana and everywhere. Why should we not use that water? How do we use this water? To conserve this water we must build the dam. That is what we are doing. If you construct the Pong Dam, you can consserve 8 million ft. of water. If you construct the Thein Dam, you can conserve 1 million ft. of water. Therefore, we have given preference to the Pong Dam, We are trying to complete it. Unfortunately, every project has gone up twice the cost. It was only Rs. 65 crores. Now it is nearly Rs. 170 crores. We are trying to hurry up the Pong Dam Project. We are trying to complete it by 1973. Then, there is the Thein Dam. We have to spend another Rs. 109 crores. It is a very costly project. But still we are prepared. Otherwise, you cannot conserve water. You can make a very good use of water. The Pong Dam conserves 8 Milion ft. of water and the Thein Dam conseyres 1 million ft of water. Naturally, you will agree that the preference should be given to the Pong Dam. I am sure you will agree to that. The hon. Members from Punjab always ask about the Thein Dam from day to day. We are giving, preference to the Pong Dam for reasons explained earlier.

Then, Shri Eswara Reddy metioned that the Tungabhadra, State II, should be completed. Yes; we have got a sufficient amount of money, Rs. 20 crores, both Mysore and Andhra, and they have spent Rs. 5 crores and with Rs. 15 corres, that can be completed, unless the cost goes up again. That is the whole trouble.

The hon. Members, Shri Mishra, mentioned about the Western Kosi canal. This has been the subject-matter for considerable amnount of time in this House. A number of questions have been put from time to time We are all very anxious about the Western Kosi Canal because it helps one of the most densely populated area of Darbhanga. There is a very funny feature about the region There is plenty of rain but is disappears after August-September. Then, it becomes dry like Rajasthan. So, the crops do not grow Whether they are in Bihar or Rajasthan, they must have water. In the absence of water, the crops fail. That is what is happening. We are fully aware of it. We are anxious to see that the canal is completed.

The Western Kosi Canal passes through 22 miles of Nepal territory in the beginning. We have got to get their permission. In order to get their permission, we have spent about Rs. Two crores by way of providing amenities, construction of roads, power houses, power lines, etc. in Nepal territory. In order to please them, we have done all that. But still for some reason or the other, they are postponing giving approval. Everything is ready. If we get Nepal Government's consent, we can start it tomorrow. I am glad to state that recently during His Majesty's visit to Delhi, I had an opportunity to see him and explain

to him the centre problem. I pleaded for that as much as I could. I think, it was favourrably received.

Regarding Narmada, I will not enter into all that because that takes a long time. I will expalin to hon. Members separately about it.

About Cauvery water dispute, we are trying to resolve it. It is very easy to appoint a Tribunal, It does not take even 5 minutes. You appoint three Judges and you have a Tribunal. We are anxious to avoid it as for as possible. That is why I invited the chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to have further talks. There are so many suggestions. made. I have asked him and he said that he will send two of his Ministers on the 3rd of July. Whatever is possible, we will try to do. There are arguments on both the sides.

Then, the hon. Member, Sardar Darbara Singh, mentioned about the Irrigation Commission. The Irrigation Commission was expected to submit its report this year but we have extended the time by one year. So, it is coming up in the month of March next year. Also he mentioned about Bhakra. I don't know who told him that Bhakra is going to silt in 50 years It is not. Of course, there is a little more silting than what we anticipated and disigned it for. But the life of the reservoir is now estimated 350 years. Originally, we put it at 500 years. From 500 to 350, it does not matter really.......(*Interruptions*)

श्री चंद्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : गंगा और घाघरा के कटान से जो तमाम यू०पी० कट रहा है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मन्त्री महोदय ने कुछ नहीं कहा है।

DR. K. L. RAO : I will come to that.

The main question about Bhakra is that silting has reduced the life of the dam from 500 to 350 years. But 350 years is a pretty long period. Even then, knowing full-well the value of the reservoir, we have been taking two steps. We are doing soil conservation in the catchment area. Secondly, we are investigating a dam higher up.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : One point, Sir. The hon. Minister may finish his speech without mentioning the silting of projects in the Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh.

DR. K. L. RAO : You may put your question afterwards.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : You may forget about it.

DR. K. L. RAO : I think the hon. Member has in mind the Nizamsagar. The hon. Member had no chance to speak. Therefore........

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Not only the Nizamsagar, but all over India many projects are getting silted up and consequently, their life is reduced to one-third. What about soil conservation?

DR. K. L. RAO: I went to the hon. Members' constituency. I think you were there at that time. It is a good thing that you must always think about your consituency and I should think about my constituency.

The Nizamsagar has been built a long time ago and it is one of the very good projects done by the former Hyderabad Government and in that area, I think, the largest sugar factory in Asia is being run.

AN. HON. MEMBER : He is a Director of that factory.

DR. K. L. RAO : The original storage of the reservoir is 25 TMC and due to silting, one of the three reservoirs is being silted not by one-third but half the storage is being silted. Live storage is only 12 TMC now, not 25 TMC. I have suggested some meansures in order to increase the life of the reservoir. Soil conservation measures are also being taken up. We have recently sanctioned funds for it. We are trying our best. Apart from that, more radical measures are necessary for that project.

The hon. Member, Shri Malikarjun—I wish he had come to me—unnecessarily imported regional feelings. At least the irrigation and power sector should be free. from this controversy of unfortunate regional differences. He said that the K. C. canal and Thunga-

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

bhadra Low Level canal have been completed while the Kadam project remainded incomplete. I am very much concerned. Sir, the K.C. canal is 100 years old. Some repairs had to be done, they were done. There is nothing wrong about it. The Tungabhadra Low Level canal has been in consideration and sanctioned much earlier. Actually, it is much more ancient. Kadam project was also completed long ago, but unfortunately, the dam breached.

There were not many dam breaches in our country. But Kadam was an unforunate one. Naturally, it took time to re built Sir, it is not a case of Telengana and Andhra. I dont' think water has got any such feeling. To talk about Telangana waters and Andhra waters, I submit to the hon. Member, he is not here-that at least in itrrigation and powerhe can spare these regional prejudices.

Similarly, he said that the Pochampad project has been reduced to Rs. 40 crores from Rs. 120 crores. Well, it was done. I don't want to enter into any controversy by the Telangana leaders themselves. It was reduced to Rs. 40 crores to get sanction, as a medium project. The cost has gone up to Rs. 90 crores. If it was Rs. 120 crores perhaps it might have gone up to Rs. 250 crores now.

He also mentioned about Kothagudem power station and said that Telangana has not been accorded proper treatment. He could have come to me. Sir, the number of villages electrified in the Teleangana region is 29% coastal Andhra 27% and the Andhra Pradesh is 30%. In Orissa it is 2.7 per cent. In Telengana it is 29 per cent. Where is the discrimination?..(*Interruption*) I will give one or two facts and my time is up. Telengana has got 42 per cent of pumping sets electrified in the last 10 years. Rayalaseema is not only backward in the State, but it is a backward area for the whole country. There the figure is 32 per cent and in Coastal Andhra it is 26 per cent. Where is the discrimination?

The Rural, Electrification corporation has sanctioned projects worth Rs. 5 crores in Telengana, Rs. 3 crores in coastal Andhra and Rs. 2 Crores in Rayalaseema. There is no discrimination. I would submit to the hon. Member that at least in this sector he should not bring in this kind of discriminatory talk.

About imbalance of irrigation, I would like to say that in our country from historical times, irrigation has not gone on uniformly in all areas. We have got the percentage of crop area per each. State. We have to consider two factors crop area and percentage of irrigation. Take Kerala. In Kerala the crop area is half of the India-average. Only half. Instead of 765, in Kerala it is 330. It is half. that is why you find, Kerala has dense population. Next comes Bengal. There is the same trouble in Bengal also. It is a little above It is half the average. In Madhya Presesh, it is not so. There it has got 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ times of the all India average. And, Madhya Pradesh has got, Irrigation potential If it is a desert area as in Rajasthan, you cannot do anything. But here, it has got irrigation potential.

The same is the case with Punjab Why Punjab is able to grow so much of food ? It is because of this Cropped area per head is for more than the average and they have got very high percentage of irrigation, much more than average all-India percentage. Their percentage is the highest in the country and they could grow lakhs of tonnes of wheat. That is what we can do with Madhya Pradesh also Cropped area per head being very high as also the irrigation potential. The same is not the case with Maharashtra, for example.

There is terrif increase of prices in the irrigation sector. It is pointed out that cost of irrigation per acre was about Rs. 750 Five years back and it has now gone to Rs. 1,000. In olden days, in British days. a century back they had stipulated a condition : 'If the cost of irrigation is more than Rs. 25 don't take up the project" . Against Rs. 25 what we are giving is Rs. 1,000. That is how the costs have gone up.

We should see how we can reduce the cost. I am suggesting that datails of major projects costing Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 crores should all be printed; they must be dealt with in a very through manner, investigation should be done thoroughly, all necessary estimates should be prepared thoroughly before the sanction is accorded; and if that is done, then half the trouble will be over. We should go into the causes very thoroughly, apart from they general rise of taxes and so on and see wha

we could do in order to check the rising cost. That is very important.

Now I come to power. Power is very important for our country, not only for our country but for the whole world. Indeed power and prosperity are synonymous. In any of the schemes for davelopment that we envisage, this is an important factor that has to be taken into account. In India, we started with very little power, We had 1.8 million kw. power in 1947. To day we have nine times as much, 16 million kw. But even so, it is a very small quantity. *Per capita* we had at the time of independence 10 units. Now we have 90 units and in another three years it will be 130.

All these are very small if we compare what we have with the world average. The world average is 1200 units, not the average of America or Russia, but the world average, that is, the total power divided by the total population of the world. Against 1200 units ours is 90. Therefore, it is obvious that we have to go headlong to increase our power. We have drawn up a ten-year plan, called the plan for the Decade. We have brought it out in printed form also. According to this plan, by 1981, we will be able to raise the *Per capita* availability to 250. Proceeding on that basis, by the end of the century we hope to touch the world average. Accordingly, we have drawn up schemes in each State; documentation has been completed and we are hoping that adequate finance would be available to implement them. Otherwise, our country will remain very much backward in this respect. In these modern days, nothing can be done without electricity, whether it be for agricultural production, or industrial production or any other kind of development activity.

Reference was made to geothermal and tidal sources of energy. Power is also obtained from these sources. As regards the geothermal source, we have looked into it since 1958. There are 250 hot springs in the country. We had consultation with a UN expert on this matter. He came here and gave us a report. As a consequence of that, we will take up the exploration, to starte with, at Manekran in Himachal Pradesh. After completing investigations we will try to implement some projects.

As regards tidal energy, it is not available in this country on a significant scale. I have seen it in France. There they are very enthusiastic about tapping that source of power. But that is not possible in our country except on the Bhavanagar coast where the arange is 37 ft between the low tide and high tide. On the east coast the range is 3 ft. at Vizag and 3 ft. in Orissa; only in Calcutta it is 10 ft. But all of them are uneconomical and nothing can be done about them. Therefore, we are not able to develop power from tides.

Mention was made about delay in implementation of power schemes. I have been trying to do my best. We have put inspecting teams and we have requested the members of the CWPG to pay attention to each of these projects. Unfortunately one thing that has to be remembered in this matter is all the schemes for generation of power, except a few, are in the hands of the States, as State projects. The time has come when one has to go very seriously about this problem. The size of the machine must go up. Otherwise, we cannot come up in regard to power. We are now trying to put in at least 200 MW. Formerly, we were putting in machines with 5 MW capacity, but hereafter, we should put in at least 200 MW machines.

The hon. Member Shri B. K. Modak had accused me and the Central Water and Power Commission in regard to the Jaldhaka project. It is a 9 MW project. The hon. Member said that we had committed some mistakes there. I would like to submit that it is a 9 MW project with two machines. The CWPC is one of the best organisations in this country for the design of power and irrigation projects; in fact, it is one of pride institutions of this country. They have done millions of K.W. design so far, let alone this 9 MW design. I am glad to inform the House that in fact we are not having any kind of foreign consultants either in the irrigation sector or in the power sector, except perhaps in the case of one or two reivews. So, I am very sorry that the hon. Member easily made accusations against the CWPC in regard to the Jaldhaka project. There was no question of any design defects there. But there were other defects which I could mention, if the hon. Member wants. Every project has gone some difficul-

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

ties. In fact that project had been undertaken to relieve the power shortage in that area. It was done by the State actually. The Centre has nothing to do with the implementation of that project. It is only just now that we have started central generation of power for a few projects in the north, in their two hydel projects and in the Badalpur project in Delhi State.

I feel that the time has come now when we should go in for bigger power stations. It is no use going in for 5 MW or 10 MW or 15 MW or 20 or 25 MW stations. We should not have any more machines of smaller capacity, because they take the same amount of time and they are much more costly. So, in order to economise, we must have big sets.

In foreign countries, we have got power stations of the order of 4 million KW. The whole power of India will be contained in four stations according to that. In fact, that is the stage to which we are also coming. Hereafter, no power station should be of less than 1/2 million KW, and the size of the machine should be of the order of 200 MW.

In order to absorb all this technology and to develop it, I am suggesting that we should review and vitalise the Central Electricity Authority. There is a Central Electricity Authority set up under the 1948 Electricity Supply Act. It is responsible for the generation of power in the whole country. So, I want to take up this matter and see that the generation of power in the whole country is in the hands of a central agency. There must be one single authority responsible for this, with regional offices, no doubt. The distribution can be with the State Electricity Boards. We are going to study this problem and I am trying to see how to bring about as far as possible central generation of power in the interests of the economy and the development of the country in regard to power.

My colleague has already referred to rural electrification. Rural electrification is one of the branches where we are doing our utmost. In fact, three years back the number of pumping sets in this country was only 10 1/2 lakhs, but today it is 16 1/2 lakhs. So, our machinery is geared up now to 3 1/2 lakhs pumping sets a year, and we can do 3 1/2 lakhs pumping sets a year. For the finances also, we have got the rural electrification corporation to finance it with different rates of interest depending upon the relative backwardness of the region. We had recently a very fine meeting in an unelectrified village in Orissa in Gadasila. It was one of the nicest meetings that I had attended. Members of Parliament and MLAs were all there, and they cooperated and discussed the subject. As a result of that, the original target in the Fourth Plan which was only 2400 pumping sets has now been raised to about 35,000 pumping sets. We are trying to make available the finances of the rural electrification corporation for this purpose. We have sanctioned all the projects that have been received. Regarding the transmission lines also, we have asked the State to send us an estimate, and we shall assist with the help of the rural electrification corporation. In the matter of rural electrification, it will be our endeavour to see that the backward States also come up to the level of others. As my colleague has mentioned, there are nine States in this country which have got less than the all-India average of 18.7 per cent of villages electrified. They are the three eastern States of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh etc. These are some of the States where the electrification is very low, and it shall be our endeavour to see that they come up to the level of the others.

SHRI P. K. DEO : The Centre should come to the rescue of the State in the matter of transmission lines.

DR. K. L. RAO : I am not yielding. The hon. Member can ask his question after 3.30 p.m. after taking the permission of the Chair.

I would like to mention one more thing, namely that we have been trying to find out money and resources for this programme of rural electrification. One of the steps that are being thought of is to raise the resources by floating debentures, that is, by raising loans from the people within the area concerned.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Why not from the nationalised banks ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The incentive for that is this. If the State Electricity Board is able to raise Rs. 1 crore from the local people, the Rural Electrification Corporation will give an equal sum of Rs. 1 crore, but at a lower rate of inrterest, so that the average rate may come to somewhere about six per cent. This will be a very good incentive for raising initial finances.

I am very sorry the Ganga is eroding at Mansi, and I am firmly of the opinion that protecion works should be undertaken, because a big town is concerned as also vital roads and railways, but unfortunately the railway people have been saying that all the three parties should share the expenditure, and so this year not much work could be done, but I will take it up with the Railway Ministry and try to persuade them that it is worthwhile to protect this area. Once we put up protective works, the river goes away, that is our experience.

I am sorry I have not been able to reply to all the points.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : यू०पी० के बारे में तो आपने कुछ नही कहा । गंगा और घाघरा यू०पी० और बिहार में काफी नुकसान कर रही है और वहां बहुत बर्बादी हो रही है । उसके लिए आपने क्या सोचा है ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I know his area is very badly eroded, but the question is one of finding the money. I wish each hon. Members are allotted money, and they give it to me.

Our ancestors have done wonderful work in building our ancient temples, and we should also likewise show devotion and dedication to build modern temples. If we do that, we will be passing on a very bright tomorrow to our posterity.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I put all the cut motions to the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President *to complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 60, 61, 62, 130, and 131 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 60—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,76,000/- be granted to the President TO COMPLETE the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Ministry of Irrigation and Power".

DEMAND NO. 61—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEME

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,24,81,000 be granted to the President TO COMPLETE the sum necessary to defray the chargres which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Multi-Purpose River Scheme."

DEMAND NO. 62—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,61,78,000/- be granted to the President TO COMPLETE the sum necessary to defray charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of ther Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power."

DEMAND NO. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEME

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,85,76,000/- be granted to the President TO COMPLETE the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

in respect of Capital Outlay on Multipurpos River Schemes".

DEMAND NO. 131—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.13,83,79,000/- be granted to the President TO COMPLETE the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Other Capital Outlay on the Ministry of Irrigation and Power".

15.29 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*
(Amendment of Article 124)

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूं ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*
(Amendment of Article 124)

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. K. DEO : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*
(Insertion of new Articles 24A & 24B)

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे (मंदसौर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : मैं विधेयक पुरःस्थापित करता हूं ।

15.31 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL —*Contd.*
(Insertion of New Articles 23A and 23B)
(By Dr. Karni Singh)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall take up further consideration of Constitution (Amendment) Bill moved by Dr. Karni Singh. Two hours were allotted and we have already taken one hour and 20 minutes; forty minutes are left. Shri Lakkappa was on his legs. He is not present. Shri Ram Gopal Reddy.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Sir, I have absolutely no objection for introducing compulsory primary education which is the purpose of Maharaja Karni Singh's amendment. But I want to know who will foot the bill. Governments are spending money on this but they cannot spend all their

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money on education; so many other things need to be done. There is one easy method. What Dr. Karni Singh proposes may take long years; but according to my method in two years we can make the entire population in India educated, without any exception; my proposal is, : each one, teach one. Every educated person should teach one uneducated person. I want Dr. Karni Singh to start.....(*Interruptions*) All his family members are educated and they can teach every body so that they may set an example.

What is happening is that we give primary education to so many people for four years and then they leave the primary school and join the middle school or other schools. But many children after leaving school do not continue and they forget what they learn and relapse into illiteracy. We should have some follow up programme. I request Dr. Karni Singh to bring another Bill so that people who are once educated do not bacome uneducated. The percentage of literacy is supposed to be 34 but actually it may not be more than 17 per cent because people who have got education become uneducated as they forget what they learnt. We should have libraries and we should cultivate the habit of reading. There is absolutely no habit of reading. There is great need for educating the educated persons also.

15.32 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI *in the Chair*]

Educated persons behave in the most uncultured way, whether they become leader and occupy high posts or they become legislators.....(An Hon. Member : Ministers) ... of course. Once a man in educated and holds some important place in society, he does not treat his unfortunate brethren as equal men. We doubt whether those persons have been educated at all and have any culture. That is why I request Dr. Karni Singh to bring another Bill that such persons should also be educated so that they might become cultured and set an example to others. We see that almost all educated persons are having bad habits. We see the educated persons in gambling houses, in drinking places and in the race clubs. We can see most of the educated persons on Saturdays and Sundays in Race Course. These people are all educated persons and no uneducated person goes there. That is why I request the Maharajah to bring another Bill so that the educated persons may be educated in true spirit of the term.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Bade—absent. Shri Shukla.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich) : Sir, the House should be grateful to Dr. Karni Singh for bringing a Bill of this nature. He has, by bringing this Bill, focussed the attention of this august House on a very important aspect of the directive principles of the Constitution . But I am afraid howsoever well-intentioned this Bill may be, it is misconceived in its approach and procedure., because the directive principles are not enforceable in a court of law. Supposing we allow this Bill to become an Act, how are we to enforce it ? If a child or its parent goes to the court of law and moves the court, "Here is a child who has been denied the right of free and compulsory education," then, what appropriate remedy or order would be passed by a high court of the Supreme Court ? I think the courts should not pass an order which would be infructuous, which should be ineffective in its implementation. So my submission is that this Bill cannot be enforced by providing for an appropriate remedy enforceable in a court of law.

Now, the question is, the directive principles are made unforceable, what would be the consequence. It might be argued by the propounder of this Bill that if the directive principles cannot be enforced in a court of law, then they would be merely dead letter in the Constitution. My submission is that there are many provisions in the Constitution which are enforceable otherwise than in a court of law. The remedy is political. If the directive principles are not observed in their application, then the parties who are aggrieved thereby can make it an issue at the time of the election and agitate this matter by saying that these directive principles have been laid down in the Constitution but despite their being included in the Constitution they have not been implemented by the party in power. Therefore, they can support their point there. There are other provisions in the Constitution which can be similarly politically agitated but cannot be made the subject-matter of legal action in a court of law.

[Shri B. R. Shukla]

15.39 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the Chair*]

Therefore,my submission is that this Bill has served its purpose by focussing the attention of this House on its being an important measure and by drawing our attention that free and compulsory education which has been laid down as a directive principle in the Constitution has not been implemented in all its seriousness and that it should be given due thought and consideration. Free and compulsory education is a concomitant of free democracy. Democracy is a meaningless mockery if we are to manage it by means of adult franchise which consists of millions of illiterate voters.

Therefore, my appeal is that the Bill should be withdrawn and the matter should be agitated outside the House for giving effect to its provisions.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur) : Sir, I rise not to oppose the spirit of the Bill, but to tell the move about the financial implications and the factual incorrectness of his Bill. To say that free education is not provided is not correct. To say that the directive principle of the Constitution in this regard has not been implemented is also not quite correct.

All education is free in Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland. It is free upto PUC in Tamilnadu. It is free upto the secondary stage in Gujarat, Andhra, Kerala and Mysore. In Maharashtra, primary education is free; it is free at all stages for children the income of whose parents is below Rs. 1000. In Rajasthan, education is free for girls and primary education is free for boys. In Punjab, Haryana and MP, primary education is free. In UP it is free for girls upto 5th standard and for boys upto 6th standard. In Bihar, it is free for girls upto 7th standard and for boys upto 5th standard. In West Bengal, primary education is free for girls in rural areas upto 7th standard. In some urban areas, it is free for boys upto 5th standard. In Orissa, primary education is free. In Assam, it is free for girl upto 8th and for boys also upto 8th standard. In Delhi and other union Territories, primary education is free. Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes enjoy free education at all levels. So, to say that free education is not provided is not quite correct.

Coming to compulsory education, it not only involves administrative and financial implications, but it is also a big social problem. In villages before we compel the girls to go to schools, a lot of social refoms should take place. You cannot compel the boys to go to school in villages because the parents will ask, "Who will graze my cattle" It is linked up with the economic structure. These pratical problems are there.

About the cost, he said, it involves only Rs. 10 crores of non-recurring expenditure. I do not know how he arrived at it. A survey was made and the modest estimate is to make it free upto 14 years, the cost would be Rs. 970 crores, whereas our entire budget on education is just Rs. 950 crores.

I will give some figures about the progress we have made since independence in the education of children of various age groups. In the age-group 6 to 11, in 1951, it was 182 lakhs or 43 per cent. In 1971, it is 605 lakhs or 80 per cent. In the age-group 11 to 14, in 1951 it was 31 lakhs or 13 per cent. Today it is 143 lakhs or 35 per cent. So, compared to other developing countries, we have certainly made great strides in education.

Apart from cost, there are so many other factors involved in compulsory education.

Even the Education Commission recommended that compulsory education can be there only in 1985-86. That is the target they have fixed. When the Kher Committee made their recommendation they did not take into account the cost and increase in population, which is a mistake. By 1971 the population has increased.

As far as old age pension is concerned, some time back the Department of Social Welfare wanted to pay 10 per cent of the people above 60 years of age and 10 per cent of the disabled persons at the rate of Rs. 20 per head. It worked out to Rs. 39 crores. That was on the basis of the 1961 census. According to the 1971 census we will have to spend at least Rs. 85 crores.

These are the problems involved. Moreover, our country today is passing through an economic crisis because of what is happening in Bangla Desh. Considering all these things I would request Dr. Karni Singh to withdraw his Bill.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Mr Chairman, though in spirit I lend my support to the Bill introduced by Dr. Karni Singh, yet I feel that so far as proposed article 23B is concerned, this article being vague and there being no proper definition, I cannot accept this Bill and I hope the House will reject it. So far as the question of education is concerned, it has been discussed by my friends and so I will confine myself to article 23B.

Article 23B says that a person who is above 60 years of age, if he has nothing to fall back upon and has to fend for himself, will be entitled to financial assistances. So also a person who is chronically ill, or permanently incapacitated or disabled. We know that in this country even judges have fought for the determination of their ages. There have been cases in the Supreme Court where the Judges of High Courts have come up and quarrelled as to what their proper age is. When that is the position of even judges, who can keep count whether a person has attained the age of 60, 59 or 57?

Secondly, supposing a man is at present active and is in a position to work. Will it still be the duty of the State to give him financial assistance? Therefore, so far as the first part is concerned, I think it will miss the bus and the very purpose for which Dr. Karni Singh has introduced the Bill would be frustrated.

Then, so far as the question of a person being chronically ill is concerned, there is no definition here in this Bill as to what will constitute chronic illness. Suppose a person has got a chronic stomach ailment. Is he to be considered chronically ill? Suppose he is capable of working. Will it still be the duty of the State to give financial assistance to him?

Then, there is no definition whatsoever as to what is meant by permanently incapacitated or disabled. We know that in the Workmen's Compensation Act and other Acts these things are defined very precisely so that if such question is fought in a court of law the court can determine, considering his disablement, whether if comes within the scope of the Act or not.

Then the next provision is that they will give financial assistance if a person has nothing to fall back upon. Suppose a person at the age of 59 transfers all his property to his sons and daughters or bequeaths them as gift and claims old age pension. How can you prevent him from doing it? He can very well do it and say "I have nothing to fall back uopn; so, give me pension."

There is nothing in this Act which can check all these things and human nature being what it is there is a possibility that when such an Act is passed people of the age of 58 or 59 may transfer whatever property they may have and claim financial assistance, or compensation, or pension, whatever you may call it, by saying "I have nothing to fall back upon and I am unable to fend for myself". Therefore, article 23B being vague and no definition as to what will constitute these things, though I support the spirit underlying the Bill, I cannot support this articles as it is at present worded.

So far as education is concerned, for children up to the age of fourteen education should be compulsory and also free. But whether it will be possible for the State to provide it will depend upon finance, that is to say, whether at the presnet moment our country can afford it. As has been discussed by my hon. friends earlier, probably it will have a very heavy drain to the financial resources of this country, Therefore, it may be necessary that at least in this particular moment of this country, we may have to postpone if for some further time.

With these few words. I oppose this Bill.

श्री आर० वी० बड़े (खरगोन) माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं डा. कर्णीसिंह जी को इस बिल को यहां लाने के लिये बधाई देता हूं और इसका पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूं। इसका कारण यह है कि डाइरैक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल मे लिखा हुआ है—

"It is the duty of the State to provide for free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 years."

[श्री आर० वी० बड़े]

डाइरैक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्स मे ऐसा न होने से, मैंने मध्य प्रदेश में देखा है, जहां 56 लाख आदिवासी रहते हैं, कम्पलसरी एजूकेशन न होने से और वहां की स्टेट का उधर ज्यादा लक्ष्य न होने से, गांव में स्कूल खोलते हैं तो टीचर नहीं है, टीचर है तो पाठशाला नहीं है, दोनों हैं तो बिल्डिंग नहीं है, बिल्डिंग है तो गिरी हुई बिल्डिंग है। बहुत सी जगहों के बारे में मैंने उनको रिपोर्ट किया कि आप कहते हैं कि बिल्डिंग है, बिल्डिंग वहां नहीं है, झाड़ के नीचे बैठ कर बच्चे पढ़ते है। अगर स्कूल है तो बैठने के लिये टाट-पट्टी नहीं है, अपने घर से थैला लेकर आते है, और उस पर बैठ कर पढ़ते है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति वहां पर है, उसके बाद भी जो बच्चे वहां पढ़ने आते हैं वे इतने त्रस्त हो जाते है कि कुछ पढ़ नहीं सकते, क्योंकि स्टेट का उस तरफ लक्ष्य नहीं है। हमारे यहां मध्य प्रदेश में फादर हैनरी आया हुआ है, कैथोलिक मिशन के स्कूल हर गांव मे खुले हुए है, उनमे आनन्द से बच्चे पढ़ने आते है। उनको जो नाश्ता मिलना चाहिये, वह भी पता नही कहा चला जाता है, दो गांव का चूहा खा जाता है या चार गांव का चूहा खा जाता है, लेकिन मिशनरी स्कूलों मे उनके लिये सब व्यवस्था है।

इस लिये स्टेट के ऊपर फंण्डामेन्टल राइट या डाइरैक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल के द्वारा यह उत्तरदायित्व डाला जाय—उन को गांव-गांव मे स्कूल खोलने चाहिये, एजूकेशन कम्पलसरी करनी चाहिये, तो मैं समझता हूं कि इससे आदिवासियों का भला होगा और वे पढ़ने के लिये आगे आयेंगे। क्योंकि आज वे भी ट्राइबल से डी-ट्राइबल होना चाहते हैं, वे चाहते हैं कि हमारे बच्चे भी तहसीलदार बने, कलैक्टर बनें, कम से कम उनको कोर्ट में नौकरी मिलें—इस प्रकार की महत्वाकांक्षा आज उनके अंदर उत्पन्न हो गई है।

आज कितने भी एक्टस् हमने आदिवासी के कल्याण के लिये पास किये हैं, उनका लाभ उनको नहीं पहुंच रहा है, क्योंकि उनको पढ़ना-लिखना नहीं आता है, उनको कहा जाता है कि अंगूठा चोपटा दें। हर गांव में सिर्फ दो-चार आदमी ही कुछ पढ़े-लिखे मिलेंगे, बाकी सब अंगठा चोपटाते हैं। कोर्ट में अगर पूछते हैं कि तुमने अंगूठा चोपटाया था, पैसा मिला था ? तो कहते हैं कि अंगूठा तो चोपटाया था, पैसा घर ले गये थे, लेकिन हमें गिनना तो आता नहीं है, पता नहीं क्या मिला या क्या नहीं मिला, ब्याज फैलाना नही आता, गिनती नही आती। पूछते कि तुमने यह अंगूठा चोपटाया था, तो कहते है पता नही, हमारा है, कि दूसरे का है—इस प्रकार की बाते करते है—इस तरह से आज वहां पर असंतोष उत्पन्न हो गया है, क्योंकि उन को शिक्षण नही मिलता है।

वहां जो क्रिश्चियन मिशनरीज आते है, वे लोगों को कहते हैं कि तुम्हारी सरकार तुम को क्या देती है ? हम तुम को गेहूं देते है, सोयाबीन का तेल देते हैं, देखो अमरीकन सरकार कितनी अच्छी है।

इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हू कि कम्पलसरी एजूकेशन होने से और ओल्ड-एज-पेंशन से जनता को लाभ होगा, उनको अच्छी लीडर शिप मिलेगा। आज क्या होता है—लोग पढ़े लिखे नही, उनको लीडर भी ऐसा ही मिलता है, लेकिन अगर लोग पढ़े-लिखे हों, तो वे सोच-समझ कर अपने वोट का इस्तेमाल करेंगे और उनको लीडर भी पढ़ा-लिखा होशियार मिलेगा। मैं डा० कर्णीसिंह को इस बिल के लिये फिर से बधाई देता हूं और चाहता हूं कि आप इसे अवश्य पास करें।

बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है, जब कांग्रेसी दोस्त यह कहते है कि अपनी स्टेट में डा० कर्णीसिंह ने क्या किया था। अरे, उन्होंने गाय मारी, तो हम बछड़ा मारेंगे, यह क्या बात हुई, यह क्या आर्ग्यूमेन्ट है ? अगर डा० कर्णी सिंह ने नहीं किया तो तुम भी नहीं करोगे। हालांकि वह तो कहते हैं कि हमने किया है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि इसे पास किया जाय।

सभापति महोदय : जब हाउस में बोलते हैं तो "अरे, ऐसा कर दिया है, "अरे, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये", इस तरह से नहीं बोलना चाहिये, क्योंकि आप चेयर को एड्रेस करते हैं ।

श्री आर० बी० बड़े : मेरी मदर-टंग मराठी है, इस लिये ऐसा होता है ।

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate Dr. Karni Singh for bringing forward this Bill. Dr. Karn Singh and his family are known for philanthropic work and good work in the educational field. That is why they are very popular in that area. I think, the Government should have no objection in accepting this Constitution (Amendment) Bill.

It is already mentioned in one of the Directive Principles of the Constitution that free and compulsory education will be provided at the primary stage. I think. some States have already passed such a law. As far as I know, Andhra Pradesh had passed the Compulsory and Free Primary Education Bill as long back as 12-13 years ago, other States also would have passed such a law by now.

The question is about the implementation of it. Specially, as far as girls are concerned. I have myself visited many villages during my tour. and when we got to the villages, we ask them how many children go to school. Almost all the girls, excepting may be 5-10 per cent of the girls, do not go to schools. On record it may be there that so many children are going to school, including girls. But the girls are not going to schools because the parents have their own difficulties. An elder daughter will have to look after the home or carry the small child when the mother goes to field for work. So, we must see how best we can introduce compulsory and free education for girls.

As you know, the girls' education is more important. Even Dr. Karve and so many other educationists have said, when the option is given to a person whether a girl should be educated or a boy should be educated, the option is always for a girls to be educated because an educated woman in the family means educating the whole family. There is a lot of difference in the boy-girl ratio in the matter of education. Inspite of the efforts made during the last so many years, this difference has not been reduced. Still girls in a large number do not go to schools.

As far as free education is concerned, already my State has passed a law for free education of boys and girls upto the primary stage. First, they made it for girls and then they made it for boys also.

As far as finance is concerned, I think, we should spend less on the buildings. Most of the money is wasted on buildings. At least, upto the primary stage, we can impart education even under a tree, or some such other place. In respect of the most of the programmes in the field of education, money is spent on buildings. Even if for sometime to come money is not available, we can go without buildings and still get our children educated.

The other thing is about giving pension to persons above the age of 60 years. Even in capitalist countries, in one form or the other, they have got old-age pension or the unemployment insurance and all that. More so, the socialist countries should do it. I think, in some places, they are trying to do. But it is very meagre. In one Block or Panchayat Samiti, they will give a pension to persons who are above 70 years of age. But actually the persons do not know where to go and whom to approach. It will not touch even a fringe of the problem. So, a proper method should be evolved by which these persons can find some employment or old-age pension and settle down where they can be looked after and where they can do some work.

16.00 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. GOKHALE) : I wish to give a brief reply to the debate—today's debate and the debate which took place on the last occasion.

The main speech, of course, was the speech of the hon. mover of the Bill. While moving the Bill, he made certain introductory remarks. But, before I refer to those introductory remarks, I want to congratulate the hon. Member and would join others in congratulating him. The hon. Member, by bringing a Bill on this subject, has succeeded in focussing the attention of this House as also of the

[Shri H.R. Gokhle]

country towards a very vital and important question. The subject is certainly important and with regard to the question of free and compulsory primary education as well as the question of providing for our old as well as for our invalid and disabled, certainly there can be no difference of opinion basically and on principle on those aspects of the matter. Therefore, I would repeat that I will join other speakers to congratulate the hon. mover of the Bill who has succeeded in focussing the attention of this House and the country to this vital question.

Any way I am very glad that in moving this amendment to the Fundamental Rights Chapter of the Constitution, the hon. Member has, by implication, conceded that the Fundamental Right Chapter requires some alterations and modifications. I think that was not his earlier view. At any rate, Art. 368 of the Constitution, I hope he concedes, has given power to this House and to Parliament to carry out necessary amendments even in the Fundamental Rights Chapter. Therefore, the one thing that gladdens me most is that when he is trying to modify the Directive Principles in Part IV—certainly the motive is very good—, when later on other Bills for modification of other Directive Principles come up before this House, I don't think it would be unreasonable to look forward to the support of the hon. Members on those measures.

He was very critical of the slogan '*Garibi Hatao*'. I have read his speech very carefully and incidentally, he also referred to the possible effect of this slogan, namely, '*Amiri Hatao*'. Now I agree with him that the slogan is both imperative but difficult to achieve and that is all the more reason that serious and strenuous efforts have to be made in all directions and particularly, in the economic field to see that this slogan is implemented. And as one of the measures for implementing this slogan, it is necessary to implement the other slogan to which he made a reference, namely, '*Amiri Hatao*'. There is nothing wrong in taking measures to see that '*Amiri Hatao*' takes place in order that the other '*Garibi Hatao*' may be implemented... (*Interruptions*)

I would not take much time because the time at my disposal is very short. I would rather deal with the basic aspect of the Bill.

The positive aspects of the Bill as I have already said, are something which are good and are to be welcomed. Therefore, I would not elaborate further. While I appreciate the positive aspects, I must point out that there are glaring weaknesses in the proposal which he has made both from the financial point of view and from the practical point of view.

The hon. Member has estimated that the cost of implementing a measure of this nature would be about Rs. 10 crores. I think it is a gross under-estimate and many factors which are required to be taken into account in implementing such a measure have obviously missed the hon. Member's attention. I will mention a few and then point out how glaring the difference between his estimate and a reasonable estimate on consideration of all factors can be.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): I stand to correction.

SHRI H.R. GOKHALE: I am just pointing out the figures. We have here in India 7.5 crores of children in the primary schools to-day. Only about one-third of them, unforunately, even to-day have satisfactory building for their schooling, for their education. If universal and free education is introduced as a result of implementation of this Bill, the enrolment will increase from 7.5 crores to nearly 12 crores. It will thus bring in an additional 4.5 crores children for whom other things will be required. We need school buildings for 9.5 crores of children at Rs. 100 per child. At this estimate, not less than Rs. 950 crores will be required for buildings alone. The hon. Member has said that the requirement, is Rs. 10 crores only for the recurring expenditure and there is no non-recurring expenditure. This Rs. 950 crores is the capital expenditure for school buildings which we may regard as non-recurring expenditure. But the estimate that there is no non-recurring expenditure. which is at all involved is not correct and this I would point out, with all respect to the hon. Member.

Also, this does not take into account other things like equipments etc. necessary for this purpose. School buildings alone will not help. So, other equipments are also to be taken into account. If a rough and reasonable estimate is made, it would come to Rs. 1100 crores which will be non-recurring expenditure. This, the hon. Member has not taken into account.

Let us go to the recurring expenditure. It is not only the teachers who are in the schools, but about the whole mass we have to consider. The large masses are not in a satisfactory economic position, Unless that economic condition changes favourably, it is not enough nearly providing with schools and buildings.

It may be that in areas where poorer sections of the community live, we may have to provide free supply of books, clothing, meals, etc. Even in urban areas poverty is there to a large extent. In the rural areas the poor children have to come from long distances. They start from home yet early in the morning, clothing will have to be provided, meals are required to be provided and such other facilities like books etc.

I appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Member. That is why I am putting only the reasonable estimate and I am going to show the optimistic side. It is not as if nothing has been done since independence. I will show how substanatil things have been done. I do not want to be complacent and say that nothing further required to be done. Not at all. The hon. Member referred to the lack of buildings and said that children sit under trees. It is really unfortunate that the position is not satisfactory....

DR. KARNI SINGH: I am not opposing to children sitting under trees. I was referring to the poor villagers being asked to contribute....

SHRI H.R. GOKHALE: That you have said in your speech last time. I am referring to the other Hon. Members. Even with the existing facilities the facilities in the rural areas are by no means adequate. What I am saying in this. This will require a much greater figure and massive effort to come up to a reasonable stage of providing compulsory primary education.

Apart from the social factors involved to which some Members have already referred, it is difficult to persuade particularly girls to be brought out of their houses at the age of six and retained in the schools till the age of fourteen in the context of the existing educational and economic position of our people. It is not an easy task. It is a task which cannot be under-rated. We have to meet the social aspect of the whole problem and also effectively solve it by creating a social tempo so that there is adequate response to any scheme of compulsory primary education which it might be possible to undertake in the future when practical circumstances permit it. But I do not wish to go into all those details just now. While coming to the essential services, as I have already said, there are many things such as books and other things which will have to be taken into consideration.

But if you take the recurring expenditure for all children in our country, the total cost on a rough and reasonable Estimate would be about Rs. 972 crores, which is much more than the estimate made by the hon. Members. This is even larger than the current expenditure on all types of education put together which is Rs. 950 crores today. I do not want to frighten the House by giving inflated figures. I only want to create a reality which hon. Members will take into account when considering this Bill which as I have already said from the positive aspect is very important and in regard to which on principle there can be no two opinions.

Regarding old age pension, the factual position is this. Even if we give assistance only to 10 per cent of the population, the additional cost involved will be nearly Rs. 85 crores per year and if all such persons are to be covered, we shall need about Rs. 850 crores per year. I am indicating all these figures only to emphasise the tremendous and great magnitude of the problem of finance, which undoubtedly, the hon. Member of all persons, who is certainly a practical person who has known administration in the past, would take into account, because when one wants to give effect to a principle, howsoever good it is, these practical problems have certainly got to be borne in mind.

As I have said, the social problem is there; the unwillingness to send girls to schools, the long distances of the schools from areas where there are forests or inaccessible areas,

[Shri H.R. Gokhale

and even in the case of boys, the unwillingness of the parents to spare boys of ten or twleve years who will otherewise be available for agricultural operations-these are inevitable in the circumstances in which we are to day. These are the factors which have to be taken into account.

But let me tell hon. Members what Government have done so for. I think the approximation of the whole position given by the hon. Member, I am not syaing deliberately, but probably because of the facts not having been available to him, is a gross under-statement of what has been done so far in this country in the matter of primaryeducation.

Let us take 1947 as the base year. In 1947, only one child out of three in the age group 6-11 was in school. Today, four children out of every five in the age group of 6-11 are attending primary schools. In 1947, only one child out of 9 in the age group 11-14 was enrolled in the schools, but today one child out of every 3 in the age grup 11-14 is attending schools. The total enrolment, and these figures will be more telling than the earlier figures, at the primary stage in 1951 was only 212 lakhs whereas it has increased today to not less than 748 lakhs, which I submit is significant. I am not saying that everything that needs to be done has been done and nothing further remains to be done and this is quite satisfactory. I do not want to be complacent. At the same time, it is quite wrong to say that nothing has been done during all these years in the matter of progeress in primary education.

Now, here is another telling figure. The expenditure on primary education which was only about Rs. 44 crores in 1950 has now increased to Rs. 380 crores. Therefore, quite a substantial part of the finances of the country is being spent to the extent possible, taking into account all priorities of an all-sided development as are required for primary education.

Some reference was made on the earlier occasion to the condition in Rajasthan. The hon. Member himself belongs to Rajasthan and he must be aware of the position. Even if we take the figures for Rajsthan, in 1949-50, the total enrolment at the primary stage in Rajasthan was 2, 43,000 in primary schools.

At present, this enrolment has increased to nearly 26 lakhs. So it is an advance from 2 lakhs to 26 lakhs.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI (Shajapur) : Due to failure of family planning or increase in education ?

SHRI H.R. GOKHALE : If we look at the dark side of the picture, one can always say that it is not enough. I have never said that enough has been done. therefore, I began my speech by saying that I do not wish to be complacent; Government does not wish to be complacent. Government agrees with the anxiety of the House and the hon. Member to see that this directive principle ought to be enforced, but when we enforce a directive principle, we need not at the same time be so very pessimistic about what has been achieved. Let us have a realistic view of that, in spite of the tremendous difficulties through which the country has passed in the last 23 or 24 years has been achieved in the field of primary education.

A State-wise appraisal of what has been done in the field of primary education is necessary. I have the figures which I would give in brife. The present position regarding free education in the country may be summarised as follows : All education is free in two States, Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland. Tamil Nadu has made all school education free including PUC. All education upto the end of the secondary stage is free in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala and Mysore. In Maharashtra, Primary education is free and children of parents whose income is below Rs. 1200 a year have free education at all stages. In Rajasthan, all education is free for girls and primary education is free for boys. In Punjab Haryana and Madhya Pradesh, primary education is free. In UP, education is free for girls till the end of class ten and for boys till class six. In Bihar, primary education is free for girls from classes one to seven and for boys from classes one to five. In West Bengal, primary education is free for girls in rural areas in classes one to eight; is some urban areas it is also free for boys from one to five. But in Calcutta and some other urban areas, it is not yet free. In Orissa, primary education is free. In Assam, primary education is free for girls in classes one to eight and boys in classes one to five. In the union Territory of Delhi, primary education is free.

The other Union Territories follow the pattern of one or other of the Stages. In all of them, primary education is free.

As regards some of the States where it was not been free, Government is considering the possibility of giving financial support to overcome the difficulty of those States where it could not be made yet fully to the satisfaction of all concerned. These proposals are under consideration.

It was suggested that we should have an overall, all-out plan for the whole country in the matter of primary education. Conditions vary much particularly in the matter of primary education from State to State and even in some states, from region to region. Therefore it is not practicable to work it out on an overall all-India basis. We are seriously considering the appointment of a working group so that it can take the local and regional factors into consideration and evolve a plan to give effect to the directive principle in the back ground of the practical difficulties as early as possible.

While all members have supported the principle underlying the Bill. Some members were realistic also to say that it is not so easy to implement a directive principle like this although everyone wants to see that it is done. I think the position that emerges from a review of the situation is that a lot has been done; it cannot be said that it is enough, nobody wants to be complacent; much is needed to be done and is intended to be done, and concrete steps are in the offing. Steps are being taken to see that something positive and concrete is done in this direction. As and when conditions in the country permit. Surely Government is as anxious as, if not more anxious than, the hon. Member to see that the directive principle is implemented as soon as it is feasible and practicable.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : I am most grateful to members from all sections of the House for their very generous and kind support to my Bill. It would not be out of place to say, after hearing the speeches of eminent members here and our hon. Minister, that I myself feel I am educated. However, I do feel that in the year 1971 when some countries have gone to the moon, it is not in keeping with our prestige or our traditions, to say that even today, whatever the reasons may be-overpopulation,—yes—the mass of the Indian people remain uneducated. This is something of a stigma to us. It is because of this that I brought Bill before the House. As hon. Members have very kindly appreciated the Bill from all sections of the House, my main objective has been achieved, namely to focus the attention of this sovereign Parliament of India on a very essential problem that we all have collectively to grapple with.

I would be quite clear in my remarks to say that never did I have any intention to play down the achievements of our country since independence. That is not my objective. I am an independent Member and feel that it is the duty of Members of Parliament, particularly those who are independent without any party loyalties, to look at problems objectively. I would request the hon. Minister to set a date line, tell the nation by when he will be able to give free and compulsory education. You havegot to work like Lord Mountbatton who set a date by which India has to be independent. Let us set a date line and work towards that so that by the time every citizen of India will be able to get free and compulsory education upto the age of 14.

As far as old age insurance and aid to the infirm are concerned, I need hardly say that many of us are in middle and will soon be old, and with the conliscatory taxation in the country, the richest man may become a boot polisher. In such a situation everybody is concerned. I will say this much in all humility that as a citizen before I introduced this Bill I tried to carry out some of these thigs in my own humble way.

From the very first day that I was elected to Parliament in 1952, for 19 years every single penny that I received from Parliament including airway bills, was given for scholarships. I am proud to say that 100 children have been reading on my scholarships from 1952 from the money that I earned here. This was my duty as a citizen.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : Nothing from your privy purse ?

DR. KARNI SINGH : Yes. When the derecognition took place there was 6 months privy purse heldup. In my case it amounted to Rs. 5 lakhs which I received. The day I got it I created a public charitable trust and gave the entire money for the education of poor children. The beneficiaries from this trust are poor children. We expect that 500 to 1000 will receive direct scholarship. This trust will help old people, the infirm and the blind, fallen women who can be rehabilitated and the marriage of daughters of poor people. There are many things. We have been trying to do our bit. I do not say that is something very great that I have done. It was my duty as a citizen.

Having done that I introduced this Bill. And the objectives are the same that I tried to follow as a citizen. I am particularly grateful for the support that the hon. Members have given. It encouraged me. I would like the hon. Minister in another six months or one year to come forward with a positive Bill.

Family planning is directly connected. Although I am only 47, I am one of the older Members of this House from the point of time. I can say that I had once to cross swords even with that great man whom I worshipped, Jawaharlal Nehru, on population explosion. I was a boy then and I told that great man : "You will not be around here, my generation will have a tough time when the lid blows off and India's population touches 100 crores." It is not that the House did not know. Population has been debated, but half-heartedly. Fortunately today, ten years later, many Members, including you, Sir, observed in their remarks on this Bill that the runaway population increase was making everything negative as far as our plans were concerned and certainly with regard to our literacy. So, inspite of a larger number of schools, colleges and Universities, the apex or base has increased because more than 50 per cent of the population is under 21 and consequently perhaps we have more illiterate people today than we had before. This is understandable. but the important point is; do we accept that situation or do we fight ? I say fight. It is our duty to see that when we go home and retire from this Parliament, nobody can point a finger at us and say that these men sat in Parliament and did nothing to see that the Directive Principle laid down in the Constitution were seriously considered.

I am glad the hon. Minister has given an indication, though not very clearly, that some thing is going to emerge as a result of this debate. And the sooner that comes about the better.

I shall try to reply to a few points raised by hon. Members. Mr. Daga from Rajasthan State said that the State Government did not take money for making schools in villages. When he mentioned this point two weeks ago I made some enquiries in Rajasthan and I find that what I said was correct. In many places whenever schools are made people from the village are asked to give matching contribution of 30, 40 or 50 per cent or whatever it is. I would request the hon. Minister that in this great dynamic India, socialist India that we are trying to build, for God's sake, do not ask the people in the villages to make matching contributions for schools I can understand that compulsory education under article 14 may be your next step. Let the schools be built by the nation. You have already enough in taxes. You know perfectly well that means can be created. Mr. Chavan at ten minutes notice can provide you with the wherewithal that you need to build as many schools as you want in the villages, particularly in the desert. It is a pledge that we must take that people who have to go without food and whose children have to go without clothes should atleast not be asked to contribute towards building schools. It is the duty of the Government to provide them schools otherwise we have no justification to call ourselves a welfare State.

Mr. Daga is not present here. He said that I had some ulterior motive in moving my Bill. Perhaps the motive he thought was that may be we wanted to see the Congress defeated in Rajasthan. It is a logical motive. The Opposition in a democracy must try to defeat the ruling party and *vice versa*. I do not see any harm in it. But the bitterness of the battle fields of elections should not continue in Parliament. We are colleagues. At least I feel so. I have been here for twenty years and I have had the honour of sitting in this House with the greatest men; I am proud of it. I am opposed to communism as a creed; I believe in democracy. Even then the Communist Members, some of them, are my best friends. Why should we doubt the motives of each other. If Members of Parliament in the august

House started doubting the motives of each other, where are we going to end ? Let us try to sow the seeds of faith and confidence in each other, we may have been elected from different parties but we have only one goal : build a great country, to remove poverty from this country. I do not say how far it is correct or in keeping with the true traditions of democracy if in this House we begin to doubt the motives of each other.

The hon. Member again referred to what was done in the "States" times. I should humbly make a submission to this hon. House that I was elected by the people of India to the first Parliament after the Constitution came into being. I do not represent the former States people. In other words I was elected to Lok Sabha in the same way as anybody else. Every time I open my mouth, whatever the subject may be, for any Member to get up and say : so and so is the son of so and so and therefore there is a stigma—I do not think it is very good for us. Not that we care. You are welcome to go ahead. But should you keep on reminding us about our titles which are historically true ? If I tell him my father was not Maharaja it would be untrue. You can raise a privilege motion on that. If I said that he was a Maharaja, that I had inherited a bogus title, it is a historical fact. It is also probably historically true in the next five days it will disappear. These things you cannot do. What is the object of some Member getting up and saying every time Maharaja ? Please do not refer to us by our titles. You know my name. You have known it for twenty years. Cannot we be citizens ? Cannot we be brothers and colleagues ? If this goes on could not I get and remind the Prime Minister—I haven't done it before and I shall never do so — that she sits on that seat No. 1 only beacause she is Jawaharlal's daughter ? We can do it.

But it is not right. I feel, and I would make this submission to hon. Members here: you do whatever you like with the privy purses Bill. I have nothing to do with that. Whatever the House in its wisdom decides it must do. But this is a Bill on education; this is a bill on old-age insurance; it has nothing to do with my parentage. I am proud of my parentage, because if my parents were not what they were I would not have been elected five times to the Lok Sabha. So, that is still proof to you that at least some good was done by the great old man. I never ruled for one single day. I do not know how to rule. In the 20 years I have sitting in Opposition, all I know is to criticise what the Government does whenever I thought that criticism is necessary. So, I will not say any more in this direction. I hope that I have said enough.

But there is one thing I will just very briefly mention. Everytime something is said about old State times. I am not a lawyer of the late Maharajahs. But may I say about Bikaner from where I come, because as a boy when I was in college I saw all those things. When the integration took place, Rs. 4½ crores in solid cash were handed over by my father to the State, and this was given from an area which was a complete desert. 1,000 miles of railways were built by the State; no Central aid; no five year Plan funds. 1,000 miles of railways. How much this free India build there since then ? Three miles. The Gang Canal which irrigated 1,000 square miles was brought in by the great old man, Maharajah Ganga Singh. No central aid; no foreign aid; nothing . It was all by the sweat of the brawn that they worked. They tried to keep corruption down. They tried to make the best use of the money that they got.

AN HON. MEMBER : it has nothing to do with the Bill.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I know; I am trying to answer other Members from your party who also likewise said. We had a high court in 1912; the privy purse was separated from the State in 1912. We had a legislative assembly in 1913, I think. It is all very well for anybody to get up and say, "Look what happened then." I ask you, is there any comparison between prewar India and post-Independent India ? None at all. Man has landed on the moon. But today, if any road has to be built, anything big is to be done, the States will ask Government of India for aid, and the aid will be given. I would only like to say this much. If those crores of rupees were given to some of those great architects, what might have been done ? Even those great architects sitting in this House as ministers of the great Jawaharlal Nehru, what sort of India it could have been ? I can only think. But Mr. Daga comes from Rajasthan and therefore I have dealt with it at a little length.

[Dr. Karni Singh]

Now, Prof. Bhandare-You, Sir- have kindly appreciated the reasons for my Bill, and I am very grateful to you. You mentioned that the question of litigation might become a problem- (*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER : He was a professor.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I know. I have great respect for him. He said that there will be legal problems because it is being made justiciable. Well, this I say only in levity; not very seriously, because I hope it will never be so. But, with a committed judiciary that we are expecting soon, you should have no problems in this direction.

I am grateful to the hon. Member Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma who really hit the nail on the head-female education. I feel that if the mothers in this country are educated, you will have a better citizenry. There is no doubt about it.

I also agree with hon. Members who have expsessed their views here that there will be difficulties in villages; that people will be reticent in sending their girls to study. I know that. But how do we, as responsible citizens of this gerat country, responsible representatives, handle a situation like that ? You cannot write it off. You cannot say that people in the villages do not want to send their girls to schools; and therefore the Bill dies. No, Sir. That is not the way to look at it. The problem is there. We are parents; we have grown-up children going to schools and colleges. We have to solve the situation, and before my generation is dead, I want to see every single Indian educated. And when that happens, India will be like the Soviet Union, India will be like Germany, India will be like America, and one day our people will be landing on the moon. This is my hope but that will only come through education.

The hon. Member, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, made a reference, and here, may I say, he being a very senior Member I have great respect for him.

He said, why don't you donate your house ? If that would solve the problem of compulsory education I would do so. But may I ask, for argument's sake, if the old rulers must give up everything, having given up their States, for God's sake, what is your Government doing ? If we are so generous, why did he forget to mention the fact that members of Parliament draw Rs. 51 a day income-tax free ? I tried to calculate and I found if it is taxed like the income of the man in the street, it would be a lot of money, which could be diverted to compulsory and free education. But this is no argument.

Another little joke that occurred to me was this. Somebody said sometime back, the Maharaja of Bikaner gets free medical aid; it is a terrible thing which should be stopped. But Dr. Karni Singh, M. P. can get free medical aid. That is perfectly all right. The old ordi has gone and this is the new order. If these new rulers get free medical aid, it is perfectly all right.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) . We are covered by the CGHS.

DR. KARNI SINGH : The amount you pay will be just equal to the taxi fare from your house to the hospital . Anyhow, I have got a lot of figures about what MPs and Ministers get, but I would not deal with it now.

About the funds required, many hon. members and the ministers have corrected me. Honestly I did not know how much it would cost. I thought Rs. 10 crores was a lot of money. Evidently it is going to run into thousands of crores. Whatever it is, it is up to the Government to find the means to implement it.

If the losses of your public undertakings could be stopped, if violence in industrial establishments is stopped, if you utilise some of the famine funds that are being wasted—I am not against famine funds being used properly; I am against their misuse—all these would mean a lot of money that can be diverted to free and compulsory education. Then, we spend crores of rupees on road repairs including repairs to defence roads. Every time the rains come, the roads are cut and you cannot send a tank. If there were 3 inches of rain in Rajasthan, no tank can go upto the Pakistan border. I wrote to the minister last year and year before

last, sending photographs. But road conditions are the same. Crores are going into the repairs, but where is it actually going ? You should plug these loopholes and use it for education.

Mr. Ramgopal Reddy suggested that each one should teach one. It is an excellent idea: it did not occur to me. Even in this House, if we take the pledge to teach one, it will mean a lot. I take the pledge and I am going to start tonight. If each one starts teaching one, we will certainly achieve our objectives.

I do not want to make any comments about Bangladesh because it is going to be discussed on Monday. Whatever be the needs of Bangladesh on humanitarian grounds, India and our people are priority number one. I only hope that Government will not lose this sense of priority when we think of Bangladesh.

With these words, I request the House to adopt the motion for consideration of the Bill. I know the requisite majority for adopting it is not present.

SHRI H.R. GOKHALE : In view of the very pragmatic approach that the hon. Member has shown in his speech, may I request him to withdraw his Bill?

SHRI R.S. PANDEY : Government will bear in mind the suggestions he has made while formulating their policy.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I do not object to it. If that is the desire of the hon. House, I would be glad to withdraw my Bill. I would like the hon. Minister to kindly bear in mind what I said and set a time limit.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will have to dispose of the amendment first. I will put it to the vote. The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be referred to a Select Cammittee consisting of 8 members, namely: Shri Chhutten Lal, Shri Hiralal Doda, Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha, Shri Kishan Modi, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma, Dr. H. P. Sharma, and Shri S. N. Singh, with instructions to report by the first day of the next session."

The motion was negatived.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1971.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1971."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Bill is withdrawn by leave.

The Bill was by leave, withdrawn.

16.42 hrs.

PREVENTION OF CONVERSION BILL

by Shri Jagannathrao Joshi

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी (शाजापुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि अवयस्क व्यक्तियों के धर्म संपरिवर्तन का निर्बन्धन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाये। सभापति महोदय, इस विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करते समय प्रारम्भ में इस विषय पर उड़ीसा और मध्यप्रदेश की संयुक्त विधायक दलों की सरकारों ने जो विधेयक पास किये, इसके लिए मैं पहले बधाई देता हूं। वास्तव में यह जिम्मेदारी अपनी सरकार की है।

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI *in the Chair*]

आजादी से पहले क्या हुआ, इसके बारे में भले ही हमारा दायित्व कुछ न हो, किन्तु आजादी के उपरान्त जब हम कहते हैं कि स्वाधीनता आई, स्वराज्य आया, स्वतंत्रता आई, उसका "स्व" जो है, उस "स्व" का आविष्कार अभी तक नहीं हुआ है, इस का मुझे बड़ा खेद होता है। यह यहां जो, कल भी मैंने उल्लेख किया था, धर्म चक्र प्रवर्तनीय का शासन है, मैं जरा मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि इसका अर्थ वे समझने की कोशिश करें। (**व्यवधान**) शासन का जो दायित्व है वह

[श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी]

धर्म चक्र प्रवर्तन करने का है। इसलिए मैं शुरू यहीं से करता हूं। भारत का धर्म अंग्रेजों के 'रिलीजन' का काउन्टरपार्ट नही है। अंग्रेजी के "रिलीजन" का यदि सही माइनों में हम भाषान्तर करें या अनुवाद करें तो यह पंथ सा होगा। हमारे धर्म मे व्यक्ति की समग्र कल्पना छिपी हुई है। व्यक्ति का मतलब "**मॅन इज नाट मियरली ए बन्डल आफ डिजायर्स**"। उसकी वासनाएं है तृप्त होते ही आदमी सुखी हो जाएगा, यह बात नहीं है। शरीर में मन, बुद्धि और आत्मा भी है। कोई इस देश के अन्दर सन्यासी भी पैदा होता है। गंगा के किनारे वट वृक्ष के नीचे उसके मन मे यह भावना भी पैदा हो सकती है कि "मैं कहां से आया हूं"। कस्त्वं कोऽहं कुतः आयातः वह चाहता है कि इसका उसको जवाब मिले। इसलिये यह केन्द्र का दायित्व होता है, शासन का दायित्व होता है कि वह धर्म चक्र प्रवर्तन करे। केवल शरीर की चिन्ता न करें।

मन, बुद्धि, आत्मा सब है। मुझे लगता है कि अंग्रेजों ने तो **ट्रान्सफर आफ पावर** किया, लेकिन इस शासन ने **ट्रान्सफर आफ रेसीपोंसिबिलिटी** कर दिया। यह जो व्यक्ति के लिए आवश्यक है, मुझे लगता है कि उन में एक तो है शिक्षा दूसरी है रक्षा और तीसरी है पेट के लिए भिक्षा। इन्होंने भिक्षा का तो सारा दायित्व अमेरिका पर छोड़ दिया है। जो खाने का प्रबन्ध करें। वह अमेरिका करे। जहां तक रक्षा का सवाल आता है, लगता है कि यह प्रबन्ध रूस करे और जहां तक शिक्षा का सवाल आता है, लगता है कि वह सारा काम इन्होंने इंग्लैंड और उस की मिशनरीज पर छोड़ दिया है। हमारी शिक्षा में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। वही **ट्विंकल ट्विंकल लिटिल स्टार**, आज भी चालू है अंग्रेजों के जाने के बाद भी। शिक्षा से आदमी सुसंकृत हो कर आखिर अपना दायित्व निभाने वाला नागरिक बन कर सामने आए, यह सब हम ने सब छोड़ दिया है। इसलिए अभी जो शिक्षा का सवाल आया, प्राथमिक शिक्षा का सवाल आया और जैसा कि मेरे मित्र श्री बड़े जी हैं, उन्होंने बताया है कि यह जो वनवासी क्षेत्र है, उसकी शिक्षा का मानो भार सब मिशनरीज पर हमने छोड़ दिया है।

आजादी के बाद हमारे घर का काम कोई दुनिया वाला करे, इसका क्या मतलब है यह समझ में नहीं आता है। देश की रक्षा करने के लिए हथियारों की जरूरत है तो वे आपके पास नहीं हैं। जरूर हम हथियार लें अगर हमारे पास हथियार नही है। लेकिन हथियार भी उन्हीं के और लड़ाई भी हमारे लिए वही करें, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है, बिल्कुल समझ मे नहीं आती है। जिस क्षेत्र तक हम पहुंच नहीं पाते हैं वहां कोई और अगर पहुंच जाता है तो इसको आप रोकें। अंग्रेजी की एक कहावत है **फूल्स रश व्हेअर एंजल्स फीअर टू ट्रेड**। किन्तु सारे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर मिशनरियों का जो इतना बड़ा जाल बिछ गया है, उसे देखने मे तो ऐसा लगता है कि शासन ने यह तय कर लिया है कि **एंजल्स रश व्हेअर फूल्स फीअर टू ट्रेड** कौन मे एंजल्ज के रूप मे ये वहां जा रहे है वहां स्कूल ये खोलते है, अस्पताल खोलते हैं, शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध करते हैं। कोई कोई तो फादर फेरर जैसे खेती के काम मे आने वाले पम्प भी देते है, इंजन भी देते है, मशीनें भी देते है, फर्टिलाइजर भी देते हैं, अच्छा बीज भी देते हैं। जब इन्होंने ही सब कुछ करना है तो पता नही यह सरकार किस लिए है? यह दायित्व आप अपने ऊपर क्यों नहीं लेते हैं। प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिए कितना पैसा चाहिये, इसको अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बता दिया है। शिक्षा देना भी एक आवश्यक काम है और उसके लिए आपको पैसा जुटाना पडेगा। यह कह कर काम नहीं चलेगा कि शिक्षा के लिए इतना पैसा चाहिये जिस को आप जुटा नहीं पायेंगे। ऐसा कह कर काम नहीं चलेगा।

हमने स्वाधीनता प्राप्त करने का व्रत लिया था और सब कुछ न्यौछावर करने का व्रत लिया था। तब कहीं जा कर स्वतंत्रता आई और हम स्वाधीन हुए। अब स्वाधीनता को बनाये रखने के लिए, स्वाधीनता के स्व को बनाए रखने के लिए सब कुछ त्याग करने की प्रवृत्ति क्या इस देश में पैदा नहीं हो सकती है। किंतु उस दृष्टि से हमने

कुछ प्रयत्न किया हो, ऐसा प्रतीत नहीं होता है। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि पिछले 23 सालों के अन्दर शिक्षा में क्या हमने कोई ऐसा परिवर्तन किया है ताकि आदमी के मन पर ऐसे संस्कार पैदा हों कि यह मेरा देश है और इसके लिए मैं सब कुछ न्योछावर कर दूंगा। उस के हृदय में यह भावना घर कर जाए कि जिस भूमि पर वह पैदा हुआ है और जिस मिट्टी में वह पला है उसमें पाण्डित्य भरा हुआ है। इसमें परमार्थ भरा हुआ है। जिस देश के अन्दर विवेकानन्द और राम कृष्ण स्वामी पैदा हो सकते है उस देश के अन्दर शिक्षा के कार्यभार को सम्भालने के लिए वैसा कोई पैदा नहीं हो सकता है, इसकी कल्पना मैं नहीं करता हूं। मैं ऐसी अवस्था में जानना चाहता हूं कि शासन का कर्तव्य क्या है? गृह मंत्री जी से हमारे बाबू राव पटेल जी ने एक सवाल किया था क्रिस्चियन मिशनरीज के बारे में। इस सवाल के जवाब मे उनको यह बताया गया था कि यहां 6420 मिशनरी है। 1956 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने जो नियोगी समिति नियुक्त की थी उस समय यहां केवल चार हजार मिशनरी थे। दस बारह साल मे इनकी संख्या बढ़ कर छः हजार हो गई है। उस समय बाहर से आने वाली राशि 29 करोड़ थी और आज वह राशि 66 करोड़ है। मंत्री महोदय तो कहते है कि शिक्षा के लिए पैसा नही है, अस्पतालों के लिए पैसा नहीं है, ओल्ड एज पेंशन के लिए पैसा नहीं है लेकिन वह देखें कि दुनिया वाले किस तरह से आगे बढ़ कर पैसा खर्च कर रहे है। 29 करोड़ से बढ़ कर यह राशि 66 करोड़ हो गई है और संख्या चार हजार से बढ़ कर छः हजार हो गई है। मै पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर इसके पीछे विचार क्या है? मानवता का विचार है? मानव सेवा का विचार है? हमारे लिए इसकी पृष्ठभूमि को समझना बहुत आवश्यक है।

यह जो विधेयक मैंने उपस्थित किया है इसके दो पहलू हैं। एक तो जो नाबालिग हैं उनके धर्म परिवर्तन पर रोक लगाना इसका उद्देश्य है। दूसरे जो बालिग धर्म परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं वे ऐसा करने के लिए जिलाधीश की अनुमति लें।

आज दल बदल की प्रवृत्ति पर रोक लगाने की चर्चा चल रही है? आखिर क्यों? किसी के विचारों मे परिवर्तन आ सकता है और उस अवस्था में अगर कोई दल बदल करता है तो किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये। विचारों में परिवर्तन सदा होता रहता है। एव्री मोमेंट ए मैन बिकम्ज न्यू। नए विचार उसके मन में आ सकते हैं, परिस्थितियां बदल सकती हैं और उसके हिसाब से उसके मन के विचार भी बदल सकते हैं। अशोक मेहता ने 1954 में बैटोल अधिवेशन में एक थीसिस रखा था कम्पलशंज आफ अंडर डिवेलेप्ड इकोनोमी। उनको लगा कि अविकसित देश मे सरकार का विरोध करना ठीक नहीं है। कुछ सवाल उपस्थित हो जाते हैं जो नैशनल इम्पार्टेंस के होते है। जैसे चीन का डेंजर उपस्थित हो गया था। चीन ने हम पर हमला किया तो हमारे देश के लोगों ने यह सोचा कि यह सवाल कोई कांग्रेस या जनसंघ का सवाल नहीं है, किसी दूसरी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। चूंकि यह राष्ट्रीय संकट है इस वास्ते इस संकट का सामना कंधे से कंधा मिला कर किया जाना चाहिये। वह नैशनल कम्पलशन थी। श्री अशोक मेहता ऐसी अवस्था में यदि कांग्रेस में चले जाते हैं तो किसी को आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये क्योंकि उनके विचारों मे मौलिक परिवर्तन आ गया था। लेकिन आज कल क्या चलता है। बिहार की गवर्नमेंट पलट जाती है, मैसूर की पलट जाती है, गुजरात की पलट जाती है। कोई इधर से उधर जाता है और कोई उधर से इधर आता है। सुबह इधर होता है तो रात को उधर। रात को उधर होता है तो सुबह इधर आ जाता है। इस तरह की प्रवृत्ति पर इस वास्ते रोक लगाना जरूरी हो गया है।

यह सब कुछ लालच और मोह से होता है। दृष्टि मंत्री-पद की गद्दी पर रख कर आदमी का भाव उधर ले जाता है। इस पर रोक लगाने की बात आई। कोई सोच-समझ कर, अपने विचार में परिवर्तन कर के जाता है, तो किसी को भी कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। वैसे ही यदि कोई व्यक्ति; कोई सज्जन; अपने पन्थ या परमात्मा की भक्ति के मार्ग को बदलना चाहे तो, कम से कम

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भारत में उस पर कोई रोक नहीं है—कोई रोक नहीं हो सकती है, क्योंकि भारत का विचार ही अलग है। इसलिए जिसको हम धर्म समझते हैं, वही उपनिषदों में कहता है "एकम् सद् विप्रा बहुधा वदन्ति"—सत्य एक है, ट्रुथ इज वन, किंतु कई मुखों से उसका उच्चारण होता है, उसको प्राप्त करने के मार्ग कई है, अनेक हैं। इस लिए पन्थ उप-पन्थ से अपना देश भरा हुआ है। कोई जैनी अपना प्रन्थ छोड कर शैव, वीरशैव, वैष्णव या सनातनी बने, इस देश में उस पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। वैसे ही यदि कोई इस्लाम, ईसाइयत या जूडाइज्म स्वीकार करे, तो किसी को उस पर आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए-कम से कम भारत में तो नहीं होती है।

एक आक्रमणकारी रूप मे आने से पहले पन्थ हमारे देश में विचार के रूप में भी आये थे—ऐसा नहीं कि विचार के रूप में पन्थ हमारे देश मे नहीं आये थे। विचारों का आदान-प्रदान सदा इस देश में चलता रहा है।

किन्तु पन्थ के इस परिवर्तन का एक राजनैतिक पहलू भी है, जिस की वजह से आज भी हम भुगत रहे है। इस देश मे इस्लाम आया। यदि वह परमात्मा की प्राप्ति के मार्ग को लेकर आता, तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं होती। किन्तु वह एक आक्रमण के रूप मे आया। वह एक ज्ञान देने के रूप में नहीं आया, वह परमात्मा की प्राप्ति का एक अलग मार्ग दिखाने के रूप मे नही आया। यदि वह उस रूप मे आता, तो जिस स्थिति नही में हम आज हैं, वह स्थिति न होती।

जब इस्लाम पन्थ एक आक्रमण के रूप मे इस देश में आया, तो उसने लोगों को देश के मूल जीवन-प्रवाह से पृथक कर दिया। यह अलगाव की प्रवृत्ति उसका एक रूप है। जो कोई वास्तव में एक पंथ स्वीकार करता है। उसे बदलना नहीं चाहिए। हमारे देश में जो एक ग्रंथ बिल्कुल सिद्धांत रूप से स्वीकारा हुआ है—गीता, वह स्पष्ट रूप से स्वीकार करता है, "स्वे स्वे कर्मण्यभिरतः संसिद्धि लभते नरः।" किसी पर इस विषय में कोई रोक नहीं है। हमारे यहा अन्य लोगों की तरह यह नहीं माना जाता है कि जो क्रिश्चियन न हो, वह हीथन है और वह हीथन स्वर्ग में नहीं जा सकता है। दुनिया में क्रिश्चियेनिटी के आने से पहले वे कहां जाते थे? हे आर कंडेम्ड टु अनमोल्ड लिम्बो। व्हाट इज दिस लिम्बो? वहां उनका क्या होगा? आगे क्या होगा, पीछे क्या होगा?

भारत यह नही कहता है। व्यक्ति किस में विश्वास रखता है, यह सवाल नही है। जिसमे वह विश्वास रखता है, वह उसमे एकाग्रता के साथ आगे जाये, तो उसको उसका मोक्ष मिलेगा। इस लिए यह बडा है, यह छोटा है, यह नही हो सकता है। केवल मूर्ति बड़ी या छोटी हो सकती है। जैसे, साठ लाख रुपये का शायद एक नोट हो और अगर सांठ लाख रुपये के एक एक रुपये के नोट हों, तो उनका बडा भार हो जायेगा, लेकिन उन दोनों की कीमत तो एक ही होती है। इसलिए छोटे-बड़े का सवाल नही है।

इस देश में ये जो पन्थ आये, यदि वे इस बात को स्वीकार कर के चलते, तो इस देश मे पाकिस्तान न बनता। किन्तु पाकिस्तान बनने के बाद भी सरकार ने इस पर ध्यान नही दिया है। इसलिए आज हमारे सामने काश्मीर का प्राबलम खड़ा हुआ है। हमारे मित्र, शेख अब्दुल्ला कहते हैं कि मैं भारत का नागरिक भी नहीं हूं। यानी हजारों हजार साल से एक पराक्रम की परम्परा को लेकर, कई आक्रमणकारियों के हमलों को परास्त करके, जो स्वाभिमान के साथ और उन्नत मस्तक कर के खड़ा रहना चाहता है, उस देश का मैं नागरिक हूं, यह कहने में अभिमान महसूस न करने वाला व्यक्ति उस देश में पैदा कैसे हुआ? आज भी 54 करोड़ की ताकत को लेकर हम संसार में खड़े हैं। आज भी पैटन टैंकों को तोड़-फोड़ कर दुनिया को चकाचौंध करने वाला पराक्रमी जवान इस देश में पैदा होता है। जहां तक सम्पत्ति का सम्बन्ध है, हमारा देश साधनों से भरा हुआ है। घास की पत्ती से लेकर युरेनियम तक सब कुछ यहां मौजूद है। ऐसी स्थिति में भी

किसी को यह कहने में अभिमान क्यों है कि मैं इस देश का नहीं हूं ? कारण यही है ।

सभापति महोदय : हाउस के सामने जो बिल है, वह है "टु रेस्ट्रिक्ट दि कनवर्शन आफ रिलिजन आफ माइनर्स ।" लेकिन आप तो समूचा कवर कर रहे है, बहुत बड़ा एरिया कवर कर रहे हैं ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : यह जो हो रहा है, हुआ है वह मैं बता रहा हूं । नहीं तो काहे के लिए बिल लाया ? फिर तो मुझे जरूरत ही नहीं थी बिल लाने की । फिर तो 54 करोड़ में 54 करोड़ ही रहने दीजिए । फिर इस बिल की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । यह क्यों हो रहा है ? यह अलगाव का भाव जब आएगा तब होगा । इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूं कि यह बलात नहीं होना चाहिए, लालच से नही होना चाहिए, मोह से नहीं होना चाहिए, भय से नहीं होना चाहिए । इसलिए मैंने प्रारम्भ मे ही बताया कि सोच समझ कर कोई परमात्मा की प्राप्ति के लिए स्वीकार करता है तो इस मे किसी को कोई आपत्ति नही हो सकती । यह तो मैंने पहले ही बता दिया । किन्तु जो हुआ है उसका मै परिणाम बता रहा हूं । यह नही बताया तो इस बिल की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । जब कोई पंथ अलग हो जाता है तो यह एक अलगाव का भाव नहीं होना चाहिए । वह इस देश के साथ जुड़ा हुआ हो, इस देश के जीवन-प्रवाह के साथ जुड़ा हुआ हो ।

अब मैं इसका एक उदाहरण देता हूं नागालैंड का । क्या अपने देश में मांग नहीं हो रही है अलग राज्य की ? हो रही है । यह क्यों हो रही है ? Within the framework of the Constitution of this country, there can be any number of States, big or small. यह हो सकता है । किन्तु जब कोई यह मांग करे कि हमारे राज्य का नाम ही नागालैंड रहे तो इसका क्या मतलब है ? यह बात समझ में आ सकती है कि नाग-भूमि रहे, नाग प्रदेश रहे, नागनाडु रहे, वह तो [illegible] भारत का ही है । कोई लोग कहेंगे-- What is in a name ? तो मुझे कहना पड़ेगा--There is much in a name. यह जो माउंट बैटन के साथ हमारा बहुत नजदीक का संबंध रहा, यह पुरानी जर्मन फेमिली है उनकी । उनका पुराना नाम था बैटन बर्ग । बर्ग लगते ही किसी को भी पता लगेगा कि यह जर्मन फेमिली है । तो क्यों कि इंग्लैंड और जर्मनी का रिश्ता रहा, यह रायल घराने के आदमी थे तो इंग्लैंड मे जा कर जब यह सेटिल हो गए तो इन्होंने सोचा कि इस नाम से यह लगेगा कि यह जर्मन हैं, इसलिए इन्होंने अपना नाम बदल कर बैटन बर्ग के बजाय माउन्ट बैटन कर लिया । उलटा किया उसको । अब कोई कहेगा कि What is in a name ? तो There is much in a name.

मैं गोआ जेल में भी रहा । यानी किसी के कोई नया पथ स्वीकार करने में मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है, यह मैं फिर बता रहा हूं । लेकिन वहां मैंने बहुत से मित्रों से पूछा--यह डी कास्टा, डी सूजा क्यों ? Why did you give up Desai ? इससे क्या बिगड़ता है ? आप देसाई रहिए । आप खुद का नाम बदलना चाहते है तो बदल दीजिए । जगन्नाथराव के बजाय जोसेफ कर दीजिए, मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं । कोई विवेकानन्द की जगह अपने लड़के का नाम स्टालिन रखे, रखे । कोई लेनिन रखें, रखे । कोई आइसन हावर रखे, रखे । किन्तु हम परिवार का नाम क्यों बदलें ? जैसे अभी कर्णी सिंहजी के लिए कहा, भले ही कर्णी सिंह जी महाराज न हों, लेकिन उनके पिता जी तो महाराजा थे । That was a fact, a historical fact. देसाई का De'souza क्यों रखना चाहते है? यह शाहू मोदक सिनेमा एक्टर है, वह क्या ईसाही नहीं है ? कई मेरे नाम वाले ईसाई है, जोशी नाम वाले ईसाई है ? आखिर यह सवाल तो परमात्मा की प्राप्ति का सवाल है । लेकिन जो अपनी राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति होती है खान-पान रहन-सहन यह सब उसमें आ जाता है । अब देखिए डी-सौजा यह लैटिन नाम है । डी--मेलो, डी-सौजा, यह लैटिन के हैं । यह इंग्लैड में नहीं मिलेंगे । यह फ्रांस में मिलेगा, इटली में मिलेगा, स्पेन में मिलेगा, पुर्तगाल

[श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी]

में मिलेगा। तो आखिर, इस नाम के साथ कोई पंथ का सवाल नहीं है। इसलिए पंथ के रूप मे केवल आ जाता है तो यह अलगाव का भाव देश के अन्दर पैदा हो जाता है और जब अलगाव का भाव पैदा होता है तब यह प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती है। हमारी सरकार कहती है—Religion should be divorced from politics ठीक है। किंतु नागालैंड की समस्या हल करने के लिए मध्यस्थ के रूप मे बैप्टिस्ट मिशन के साथ बात करते हैं। How this Baptist Mission figures in political activities? यानी कल जाकर हमारी राजनीति मे कोई ऐसे मिशन्स दखल देने लगे और सरकार रेकग्नीशन दे उसको यह क्या है? कोई उनकी स्वयं की राजनैतिक पार्टी बने, तो मैं समझ सकता हूं। लेकिन खुद बैप्टिस्ट मिशन मध्यस्थता करे, इसका क्या मानी है? और डा. फिजो यहां से निकले, माइकेल स्काट के घर में जाकर इंग्लैंड मे रहे। आसाम से हमने मिशनरियों को बाहर निकाला। क्यों निकाला? We think they are security risks. Why they should be security risks? सवाल यही है। इसलिए आजाद होने के बाद हमारी शिक्षा हो, हमारी चिकित्सा हो, इसको शासन करने की कोशिश करें, किसी दूसरे के ऊपर हम यह दायित्व दे दें तो इससे कई चीजे पैदा होंगी। मैं नियोगी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट कोट नही करना चाहता। उन्होंने खुले आम इसको स्वीकार किया कि यह लोभ से होता है, लालच से होता है, मोह से होता है, भय से होता है जो खराब है, बुरा है। इसके और भी पहलू हैं। जोर जबर्दस्ती चलती है। इसलिए मैं प्वाइंटेडली इसकी तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। काश्मीर में परमेश्वरी हांडू यह नाबालिग लड़की थी, उसको भगाया गया। उसकी माता ने मांग की कि उसको कोर्ट के सामने पेश किया जाय। वह खुद चली गई या भगाया गया? बालिग है या नाबालिग है इसका फैसला होना चाहिए था। अभी तक फैसला नहीं हो पाया। ऐसे केसेज कई है। फोर्सिबल ऐबडक्शन जिसे कहते हैं Forcible abductions result in conversions वह केरल में चलता है। इसका हैदराबाद केन्द्र है और हमारी सरकार के कान पर जू नहीं रेंगती है। मैं सारे भारत मे घूमता हूं, मैं जानता हूं ऐसे केसेज को। यह कोई प्रेम विवाह नहीं है।

कोई खुद अपनी मर्जी से सोच समझ कर, प्रीति के साथ करे तो किसी को कोई आपत्ति नही होनी चाहिए, लेकिन when it is a case of forceful abduction तब तो ऐसा नही होना चाहिये। मैंने दो साल पहले यह सवाल चव्हाण साहब के सामने रखा था, लेकिन उन्होंने जवाब नहीं दिया। Is there any law in this land or not?

17 hrs.

यह जो कन्वर्शन फोर्सिबली अपने देश मे होता है, बडे पैमाने पर होता है, बच्चों को भगाया जाता है, अनाथ बच्चों को शिक्षा देने के बहाने दूसरे देशो मे ले जाया जाता है—यह सब कैसे हो रहा है? हिन्दुस्तान मे अनाथ बच्चे है, जहा सरकार का शासन है, उनको अनाथ क्यो कहा जाता है, उनको अनाथ कहना पाप है, उनकी पिता सरकार है। आज हमारी सरकार को शर्म नही आती है—हम अनाथ गृह खोलते है, मानो 54 करोड मे बच्चा अनाथ बन जाता है, मा का पता नही, बाप का पता नही। यह जिम्मेदारी सरकार को लेनी चाहिए, शासन को लेनी चाहिए। किन्तु ऐसा न करते हुए, हमारे बच्चे बाहर भेजे जाते है। यूरोप मे घर मे काम करने वालों की कमी है, इस लिये यहा से बच्चों को वहा भेजा जाता है, फिर कोई उन को देखने वाला नही है। केरल से नर्सेज को भेजा गया—मैं फिर बताना चाहता हू कोई सोच-समझ कर जाय, तो मुझे आपत्ति नही है—लालच से भेजा गया और हम को पता भी नही। जब इंग्लैंड के टाइम्स ने लिखा, तब हमारी सरकार को पता लगा। जब न्यूयार्क टाइम्ज कोई बात लिखता है, तब हमारी सरकार को पता चलता है। मैंने दो-तीन साल पहले सवाल पूछा था कि कितनी लड़कियों को भेजा गया' तो जवाब मिला—'Information is being collected'. Government is still collecting the information!

मैंने पूछा—इसकी जांच करने के लिये आप के पास कौन-सी मशीनरी है, जिससे आप पता लगा सकें कि केरल से जो लड़कियां भेजी गईं, कुछ जर्मनी भेजी गईं, कुछ इटली गईं, कुछ नर्स बनी, कुछ और बनीं, उनका जीवन क्या है—कुछ जवाब नही है। मुझे वहां से पत्र मिले हैं—जर्मनी से पत्र मिले, उन लड़कियों ने बताया कि हम यहां बड़ी विचित्र स्थिति में है, हम यहां से जा नही सकते है, हमारी देखभाल करने वाला कोई नहीं है। हमारी एम्बेसी सहायता नही करती है, क्योंकि हमारी एम्बेसी को पता ही नही है कि कौन कौन लोग वहां पर है। मद्रास का एक लड़का लन्दन मे मर गया—पता ही नही कि कौन लड़का था। हमारी एम्बेसी है, हाई कमीशन है, उनको पता ही नही रहता है। छोटे-छोटे नाबालिग लड़कों-लड़कियों को भेजा गया, माइनर्स को भेजा गया, एजूकेशन के लिये भेजा गया, कैसे उनको पी-फार्म मिला, कैसे उन को पैसा मिला, कौन ले गया—कुछ पता ही नहीं है—मैं समझता हूं कि यह अच्छा नहीं है, ठीक नही है।

केवल पंथ की दृष्टि से कोई परिवर्तन करना चाहे तो मुझे आपत्ति नही है, किन्तु हमारे संविधान मे जो छूट दी है, उसमें प्रोपेगेट शब्द हैं, कन्वर्ट शब्द नही है—

> All persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion.

कोई कुछ भी कर सकता है, ऐसी बात नही है। इसी लिए मैंने इस में रजिस्ट्रेशन रखा है। जब शादी का रजिस्ट्रेशन हो जाता है तो कोई पंथ को बदले तो उसका भी रजिस्ट्रेशन होना चाहिये। रजिस्ट्रेशन होना इसलिये भी जरूरी है कि शुक्ला साहब फिर यह जवाब नहीं दे सकेंगे—हमारे यहां ऐसी व्यवस्था न होने से, हम को मालूम नहीं है कि कितने कन्वर्शन हुए है। वह कहते हैं कि हम को मालूम नहीं है कि क्यों कन्वर्शन होते है। लेकिन इस मेगज़ीन से आपको पता चल जायगा कि कहां कहां यह एक्टिविटी चल रही है। आप इसको पढ़ेंगे तो आपको मालूम होगा कि आंध्र प्रदेश में, आसाम, बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, जम्मू-काश्मीर, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, मद्रास, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, नागालैंड, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, वैस्ट बंगाल, यूनीयन टैरिटरी में—दिल्ली, त्रिपुरा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, पांडिचेरी, गोआ-दमन-दिव, चंडीगढ़—यानी सब जगह चल रही है। मानवता के रूप मे सेवा करने के लिये बाहर वाले आते हैं और हम समाजवादी सरकार, आम आदमी की उन्नति करने वाली सरकार, किसके बल-बूते पर चलते है, दूसरों के बलबूते पर क्यों चलते हैं—इसकी क्या आवश्यकता है। अगर आपको कुछ लेना है तो सहायता लीजिये, जैसी हमने मांग की थी, उस सहायता को आप लीजिये और सरकारी एजेन्सी उस काम को करे, सरकारी मशीनरी उस काम को करे, लेकिन उन पर यह काम नहीं सौंपा जाय।

एक मिशनरी से मेरी बात हुई थी—मैंने कहा—मै मान लेता हूं कि आप यहां सेवा क्यों करते हैं, क्योंकि आप को लगता है कि ईशू-मसीह का विचार यदि नहीं बताया तो वह "हैल" मे जायगा और ईशू मसीह का विचार खराब भी नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा एक बार ऊंट सूई की नोक मे से चला जायगा, लेकिन धनी आदमी स्वर्ग मे नहीं पहुंचेगा। ईशू मसीह ने शांति का सन्देश दिया। फिर मैंने पूछा—जिन लोगों ने इसाइयत को स्वीकार किया, क्या वे उस पर अमल कर रहे है? दुनिया पर दो महायुद्ध जिन्होंने ठूसे, वे कौन लोग थे, वे सब क्रिश्चियन कन्ट्रीज थी।

ईसा मसीह ने बताया था कि एक गाल पर कोई मारे तो दूसरा भी सामने कर दो। जापान ने एक मामूली बम फेंक दिया तो It was returned by an atom bomb by America यह कौन सी इसाइयत है? वास्तव में केवल कहना ही नही बल्कि उस पर अमल भी करना चाहिये। सवाल यह है कि बुराई किस में नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान सबको मानता है, सबका समादर करता है, इस लिये कोई ऊंचा-नीचा नहीं हो सकता है और भगवान की प्राप्ति का सन्मार्ग एक ही हो

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

सकता है। तो जब सब एक हैं फिर यह धर्मान्धता क्यों है। यह करने की कोशिश क्यों है ? मुझे पता है गांधीजी के पास कई मिशनरी आते थे—और कहते थे गांधीजी, आपका जीवन...(व्यवधान) . .

श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल (बहराइच): सभापति महोदय, यह विषय इतना व्यापक है ? धर्म, इतिहास, गवर्नमेन्ट, सभी कुछ माननीय सदस्य डिस्कस कर चुके है ?

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त कीजिये।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : हमारे धर्म में हर एक को अधिकार है, इसी लिये मैंने शुरु में बताया—स्वे-स्वे कर्मण्यभिरतः। कोई छोटा बड़ा नहीं हो सकता है। मैं आपको उदाहरण देता हूं—एक सज्जन आये, आज के जो शंकराचार्य हैं वे नहीं, बल्कि उनके पहले जो शृंगेरी के शंकराचार्य थे उनके पास, और बोले कि मैं हिन्दू बनना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने कहा—मतलब क्या है, तुम तो क्रिश्चियन हो न ? वह बोले—जी हां। तो उन्होंने कहा—पहले समझने की कोशिश करो और यह तीन बातें करो। पहली बात तो यह समझने की कोशिश करो कि क्रिश्चियन के मायने क्या है ? दूसरी बात—इस जन्म में आप क्रिश्चियन बने हैं तो इस जन्म मे आप क्या साध्य करना चाहते हैं, इसको तय करो—और तीसरी बात यह—कि क्रिश्चियन रह कर आप वह प्राप्त कर सकते हैं या नहीं, इस नतीजे पर पहुंचो तब मेरे पास आओ। इसका मतलब है हिन्दुत्व। आप क्रिश्चियन कहते हैं तो क्रिश्चियन बन जाओ और आपको अपने साध्य को प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करो। इसलिये आखिर इस का विरोध क्यों ? अपने देश में जब खुली छूट है यानी आपको परिवर्तन करना चाहिये—इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है। बलात परिवर्तन नही करना चाहिये।

It is against the very essential principle of our understanding. यह हमारे सिद्धान्त के खिलाफ है। हमारा भारत बाबाद नहीं बने तो फिर क्या बने ? जब खुली छूट देकर दुनिया के सामने स्वामी विवेकानन्द महाराज ने शिकागो में विश्व धर्म परिषद् में हिन्दुस्तान के विचार बताये, इतने बड़े विचार बताये और इतना सब होने के बाद भी दुनिया वाले हम को सिखाने के लिये आये। मेक्सम्यूलर साहब हिन्दुस्तान में सिखाने के लिये आने वाले थे।

सभापति महोदय : आप समाप्त कीजिये। जो आपका बिल है उसमे आपने बहुत ज्यादा कवर कर लिया है। आपका बिल नाबालिग बच्चों के धर्म परिवर्तन के बारे मे था, लेकिन आपने सारी बातें कवर कर ली।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : जो वयस्क हैं, वह भी यदि परिवर्तन करना चाहता है तो उसका रजिस्ट्रेशन होना चाहिये, यह इसमे है। यदि आप हमको यहा बताने की इजाजत नही देंगे तो क्या बाहर बतायेंगे। हमारा विचार क्या है उसको बताने की इजाजत हमको नही होगी तो फिर उसका पता कैसे चलेगा. . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

मेरे कहने का तीसरा मतलब यह है कि यह केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी है कि बड़े पैमाने पर यह जो चलता है, वनवासी लोगों मे चलता है, पिछड़े हुए लोगों मे चलता है, उसको रोकने का दायित्व सीधा केन्द्र से सम्बन्धित है। डाइरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्ज मे यह कहा गया है—They must be free from exploitation.

उनका जो एक्सप्लायटेशन इस दृष्टि से होता है, बलात होता है, मोह से होता है, लालच से होता है, भय से होता है, उससे मुक्ति देना क्या यह केन्द्र का दायित्व नहीं है ? खुले रूप में कोई परमात्मा को प्राप्त करने का मार्ग दिखाये तो हमे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। नियोगी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में जो जो बताया गया है मैं उसको यहां पर दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं। इस लिये केन्द्र की जो जिम्मेदारी है, उस को वह स्वीकार करे। जो भी धर्म बदलना चाहता है, सोच समझकर बदलना चाहता है, उसको अनुमति लेनी चाहिये और

जहां तक अवयस्क का सवाल है उन पर पूरी रोक लगे । क्योंकि उनकी आयु ऐसी नहीं है जिसमें वह समझ सकेगा कि क्या अच्छा है और क्या बुरा है । हमने उनको 21 साल तक वोटिंग का अधिकार नहीं दिया है, यानी पांच साल तक यहां कौन सरकार रहे उसको तय करने का अधिकार भी उनको नहीं है, तो फिर समग्र जीवन किस विचार से, किस हेतु से, किस दिशा से, किस ध्येय से प्रेरित होकर वह चलें, इसका निर्णय भी वह नहीं कर सकते हैं । इस लिये उस पर रोक लगनी चाहिए । जो व्यस्क है, वह परिवर्तन करना चाहता है तो उसकी अनुमति ले—यह दो बातें मैंने इस बिल में रखी हैं; जिनकी जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र सरकार पर है । उड़ीसा और मध्य प्रदेश शासन ने जिस प्रकार से कानून बनाये हैं, वैसे ही केन्द्र भी बनायें ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved:

"That the Bill to restrict the conversion of religion of minors be taken into consideration."

There is an amendment given notice of by Shri M.C. Daga. But the hon. Member is absent. So, it is not moved.

श्री कमल मिश्र 'मधुकर' (केसरिया) : सभापति महोदय, जो भाषण माननीय जगन्नाथ राव जोशी जी ने दिया उसका बिल से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । भाषण में केवल दूसरे धर्मों की आलोचना थी, और वह भी घृणास्पद । यह उचित नहीं है । भारतीय धर्म और संस्कृति, उपनिषद, वेदान्त, मीमान्सा, गीता और रामायण में जो बातें कही गयी हैं उन तमाम की अवहेलना करके ऐसा बिल लाना और ऐसा भाषण देना उचित नहीं है ।

यह जरूर है कि भारत में हिन्दू, मुसलमान, ईसाई, सिख तमाम धर्म के लोग रहें और वह अपने अपने धर्म पर आचरण करें और पारस्परिक प्रेम से रहें जिससे तमाम धर्मों की एकता के आधार पर इस देश की संस्कृति का उदय हो । जब वह ईसाइयत के विषय में बोल रहे थे तो कहा कि उस धर्म में है कि अगर कोई एक गाल पर थप्पड़ मारे तो दूसरे गाल को सुपुर्द कर दो । इसके आधार पर उन्होंने क्रिश्चियानिटी की आलोचना की । लेकिन मैं माननीय जोशी जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने जिस हिन्दू धर्म की बात की उसी हिन्दू धर्म में कुछ जातियों द्वारा उच्च जातियों द्वारा निम्न जातियों पर कितना अत्याचार हो रहा है ? क्या आज भारतीय सभ्यता पर आचरण हो रहा है ? आवश्यक था कि जो अपने धर्म में खराबियां हैं पहले उनको दूर किया जाय और इस बात पर मनन किया जाय कि किन खामियों की वजह से, या प्रलोभन में आकर, या भय के कारण लोग धर्म परिवर्तन करते हैं ।

यह बिल तब आना चाहिये था जब मुगल पीरियड या ब्रिटिश पीरियड रहा । जबकि जनतांत्रिक समाज नहीं था । लेकिन आज के जमाने में जब देश में जनतांत्रिक समाज है, समाजवाद जहां पर लक्ष्य घोषित कर दिया गया है, तब ऐसे बिल को लाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

धर्म के लौकिक और पारलौकिक दो पहलू हैं । आपने परलौकिक पहलू को छोड़ दिया लौकिक पहलू के लिये । इस देश में समाजवाद को लाने में सरकार की ओर से क्या खामियां हो रही है उनके बारे में बिल लाते तो समझने की बात थी । देश को बेहतर बनाने के लिये बिल लाते तो समझने की बात थी । लेकिन इन चीजों को छोड़ दिया है । इसलिये यह बिल बिल्कुल आउट मॉडेड है, भारतीय संस्कृति, सभ्यता, एकात्मता के खिलाफ है और देश की एकता के खिलाफ है । धर्मों में घृणा पैदा करने की भावना की अभिव्यक्ति इस बिल से होती है ।

उदाहरण स्वरूप आप ने अपने बिल में कहा है कि किसी बालक को धर्म परिवर्तन करना हो तो वह मैजिस्ट्रेट के यहां जाय । यह तो धर्म के एसेंस के खिलाफ कि भगवान की पूजा करने के लिये मैजिस्ट्रेट की आज्ञा लेनी पड़ेगी यह धर्म को पारलौकिकता से इहलौकिकता में लाने की प्रक्रिया है । हमारा ख्याल है कि माननीय जोशी जी ने अपनी संस्कृति और सभ्यता को पढ़ा नहीं है, केवल

[श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर]

रट लिया है। इसी लिये आप इन चीजों को कोट करते हैं। इन चीजों का मनन कीजिये। यह बिल बेकार है और देश की प्रगति से इसका कोई संबंध नहीं है, देश की एकता और संस्कृति से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है इसलिये ऐसे बिल को सदन को आउट राइट रिजेक्ट कर देना चाहिये ।

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad) : I rise to support the Bill wholeheartedly, Members may be surprised why I say this. But let us look at it from an unbiased point of view; let no communal feelings creep into the discussion of this subject.

The point is this. The Bill says that minors should not be converted. Before the invasion of India by foreign powers, throughout that history conversion of large number of people had taken place here without bloodshed, rancour of fear.

How did this take place? To go into an analysis of this, we have to go into an analysis of Hinduism itself.

In the Mutts, religious centres and temples from where knowledge percolated to the people whether it was Europe or India, it was the Churches and Temples which gave knowledge to people right from time immemorial people were given the teaching from the Charvaka system itself. Then comes Nastik tva, non-acceptance of God or atheism. And then there is the other section which aceepts the presence of God. I do not know how many of us have seen God or accepted Him. That is a different question altogether. But the Temples themselves taught the Charvaka system which is supposed to be the most materialistic system in the World. Possibly even the most modern communism cannot come up to that level. The Charvaka system says that Heaven and Hell are the creatoins of the priestly Brahamin class. If by offering the sacrifice of a got or a hen you can send your father to heaven, why don't you sacrifice him so that he can directly go to Heaven? If you can make your forefathers eat in Heaven the *pindas* that you place before them on the annual day, place this *pinda* here in Delhi and ask your father in Madras to eat it. Nobody has seen this. All this is nonsense. This is just for eking out a livelihood. This is the only life that one can see. After that we disappear. Therefore, make hay when the sun shines. Make merry. Beg, borrow or steal, whatever you like, because you have to be happy in this life There is nothin like an after life. This is the thing that was taught by the Charvaka system.

The common man likes this philosophy very much, but when he goes to the higher systems, Nyaya, Vaiseshika, Sankhya, Vedas, Upnishads and the Bhagabat Gita, the student is asked : You have learnt the Charvaka system, the most pitiless system in the world If this is the only life, you come out of matter and go back to matter. Why don't you stand in the middle of the road and allow a cart to pass over you? The man becomes afraid Why? you are going from matter to matter Nothing is lost. There is nothing like an after-life Then, why are you afraid? Then he begins to think about this life and then he gets the knowledge of the Nyaya Shastra, wherein the idea of the mind, the *buddhi*, the *Ahankara* or ego, how it is made up from out of atomic and sub-atomic particles is explained They go into these details. Twentyseven sub-atomic particles have been enunciated in the Nyaya system The Britishers and others came into our land and they translated it as logic. That is one of the greatest misfortunes that this country has suffered It is not the logic of the West It is scientific analysis of the mind due to *tapas*. They started with the atomic and subatomic particles. Now the Chinese have split sub-atomic particles.' We go back to the twentyfour stages of Prakriti or nature itself. It is a misnomer to call it nature. Every thing is the final outcome of this nature or Prakriti. It is derived thus : *praa karoti*, that which moves. Therefore, the whole system of ancient religions was built up on exactly scientific basis, and this science should be understood and followed.

Conversion should be based on conviction of the mind. Conversion from Madhvaism to Shakaracharya's or from Shankaracharya's to Vishistadvaita was permitted at a stage when people understand the implications of these things, and a minor was not allowed to get converted. Here on account of poverty these poor and uneducated people in the

villages are being converted without knowing what Hinduism is. It is to this aspect one has to take objection. Do not take it as a communal problem. I have been a follower of Mahatma Gandhi and a non-communal man throughout. It is Hydrabad that I stand for election every time. In my own constituency more than 50 per cent are Muslims. They have never called me a communal person. I have got their vote every time and this is the fourth time that I am sitting in Parliament. Therefore, when I am supporting him it is not from the communal point of view that I am supporting him, but from the point of view of the damage that is occuring to the country.

I had been to various parts of the world. When I go to Germany or England or Russia or Yugoslovia or Japan of Australia, people ask me about relegion. They also invite our students who go there to say something about Hinduism; they ask the Muslim students and they say they do not know anything. A Christian student says he dosen't know anything. The Hindu students, not being taught about the religion in the manner he ought to be taught, gives out a fantastic story about the idols and other things that we see in our temples without informing them how the whole thing is based on scientific data.

We have the Linga, It is exactly scientific data that should be understood. I would like to place before this House if sufficient time is given to me. All motion in this world is trajectory motion, that is the shape of Linga. The snake is there. What is it ? There is not snake at all. That is energy and motion and the body of the snake personifies energy. Nobody has seen energy because there is poison in it and the water that falls removes that poison. Is there light or colour outside? Where is this colour? What is this light? They are different wavelengths of energy. By reaction in the brain there is this colour. There is nothing outside. These are the aspects which they signify in relation to what you see. Padhartha vigyan and Dravyadhi guna vigyan are entirely two different things. There is physics for instance, there is chemistry. Certain reaction takes place in the mind. We have got to understand the aspects of the question. There is modern science, there is yoga; these things teach us the scientific aspects of it correctly unless we know that Hinduism has been built absolutely on modern scientific data it is no use trying to convert a person. A person has to have some idea of physics before he can get converted into a physicist. Similarly about chemistry. A particular professor begins to take physics or chemistry in a particular class. If there is conviction for me, there is conversion and I join that particular professor. There is no question of Hindu or Muslim or other things. It is conviction with regard to certain matter and ideas. So this type of conversion should not be perpetrated. Unless there is conviction it is unfair. Unless a person has attained the age and can understand what is being talked and unless a person is convinced after understanding these things, if you try to convert a person becuase he is poor and becuase he is uneducated I think this exploitation appears more political than otherwise. That is why I am supporting this Bill, not because I am communal, not because I want to protect Hinduism. People should be able to see the scientific data behind Hinduism and this scientific data has to be appreciated by everybody and conversions should take place only when there is conviction.

I was talking of the Siva Linga. I referred to Padartha vigyan; it takes place in the mind. Translated, Padarta means rather substance. What do we mean by padartha? Artha means object. Object is something outside. You go and sit and I understand you are there. What happens? The energy strikes you and coming back and striking my eye is taken to the brain and there it reacts in the brain. The reaction of the brain is not seen until your mind is attached to it. When your mind is attached to that, you begin to react. This reaction gives you meaning and you see the meaning in the brain and man communicates with the world.

And the world is *padartha*. *Padartha* meant what was registered in the brain in relation to what was seen. This is not Mendel's philosophy. It is called philosophy. It is an application of modern physics. What is happening in your psychology? One has, therefore, to understand the implications of these things.

Therefore, on the Shivlinga, with the snake twining it around, you do not see the reality as such. You see something which is registered in the brain. The reality is hidden.

[Dr. Melkote]

That is *maya*. And the reality being hidden, anything that you see is registered in your mind. What is the reality? anything that you see is registered in your mind. What is the reality? That is not what you can just wash off. What does one do through *tapas* or through scientific data? What do you do? We cannot just wash a thing out; it is not correct. like this, whether it is the idol of Nataraja, or whether it is Krishna Leela, whether it is Shiva with the snake and the braid, I can give the scientific data with regard to all those things. These have got to be understood. Unfortunately, in your universities and colleges, this is not being taught. The students will have to know this, and we will have to explain to the whole world.

When we go to Europe, America, Germany and other places, they appreciate our points and say, , "Why don't you continue it through science?" That is a different question altogether. They are attracted towards these ideas. They want to get converted into our religion. I have been a disciple of Shri Ramana Maharshi. When many people from foreign countries came and asked him, "We would like to become Hindus," he asked them why. What is this conversion? One has to be convinced, Try to find out. No conversion took place in India at any time. It is only a conviction that was prevalent in India; that was possible in India. In the place of these facts, you want to convert the younger generation and uproot this system that was prevalent in India, particularly those scientific data. What is it that you are going? Are you not losing your cultural background? You are not only losing that but other values which have come down to us.

That is why I rather support the Bill, but from a different angle, and that is absolutely from the scientific point of view.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam) : Sir, before I come to discuss this Bill, I would like to tell the hon. House what the meaning of religion is. Religion is a latin word from which the word RELIGION, meaning; whence you have come, where you have come.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please realise my difficulty. Those who are speaking are speaking on religion and explaining something about religion. But the Bill is quite definite. That is, whether a minor should be allowed to change his religion or not. Whether you are in favour of it or against, why you are in favour of it or against it-those arguments alone need be placed before the House.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : The very meaning of the word religion has first to be understood, because I say that there is only one religion. My appeal to this hon House is that we should evolve a synthesis of all religions, and then get something out of it and see that children are educated, not that we neglect children in this particular aspect of it, or that we have any dislike or hatred for other religions. It is not that there is religious exploitation or anything of that kind, but the difficulty comes in because of political exploitation of religion, whichever religion it its.

I agree with the hon. Members that there has been a lot of exploitation by the Christian missionaries especially in the border areas. But, at the same time, I would like to remind the hon. Members of what others have done in this aspect. They go to those places, stay in the far-flung parts or in jungle tracts of the hilly areas and get their children educated. So the fault is ours; it is not right to blame somebody else. But, at the same time, there are some missionaries who are really sincere, who go and serve the poor people of this country. At the same time, there are others who try to exploit the people, make use of the situation, the backwardness and poverty, and exploit them for their own political and other ends. So, this sort of thing should not happen, and I think in that sense, I support this Bill.

Sir, you allowed so much time for the other hon. Members so I request you to give me also some time. I am saying this because I see you are reaching for the bell. I have great admiration for Dr. Melkote, for his spiritual knowledge from the scientific point of view and not blind belief as is the case with some others. Actually, Hinduism is not an exact religion; it is a creed followed beyond Indus. That is how many religions came and got absorbed in this country.

Mr. Joshi quoted Vivekananda. Even Vivekananda carried an imitation of Christ in his pocket. Krishna cult is followed in America. They are all thirsting for the knowledge about our religion, because ultimately man wants peace of mind and not just go on saying this religion is different from that and so on. The aim of all religions is the attainment of the highest truth. Wen I went to Australia, one Australian friend was so anxious to know about our country. Actually, he reads Gita every day. That is how the outside world is looking to us for knowledge. My grandfather used to do *namaz* five terms a day. He loved Islam. What is wrong in that? We may love Christs for his sacrifice and ahimsa. I request the politicians to keep their hands off religion. Religion should be left to itself. Actually, Annie Besant, who was President of the All India Congress Committee, insisted that the word 'Hindi should be there in the name of the Banaras Hindu University, because if India forgets Hinduism, India dies. It is exact science. Even Russia, after splitting the atom, is flabbergasted. Sir, since you are impatient, I am concluding. A synthesis of all religions should be evolved. With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री डी०एम० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) . सभापति जी, मैं जोशीजी की हुशियारी की ताईद करता हू । उन्होंने बिल जो ड्राफ्ट किया है उसमें कहीं रेलीजन और धर्म की बात नहीं है । हिन्दू से क्रिश्चियन हो, क्रिश्चियन से हिन्दू हो, क्रिश्चियन से मुसलमान हो, मुसलमान से हिन्दू हो या हिन्दू से मुसलमान हो, कहीं कोई ब्यौरा इसका उन्होंने नहीं दिया और मैं समझता हूं यही उनकी बुद्धिमानी है, चतुरता है कि उन्होंने कहीं यह नाम नहीं लिया कि चूंकि लोग हिन्दू धर्म से दूसरे धर्म में जा रहे हैं इसलिए यह बिल वह लाएं हैं । लेकिन जो उनका भाषण हुआ, जिस क्षेत्र को अपने भाषण में उन्होंने कवर किया उससे मालूम होता है कि उनका रियल इन्टेंशन क्या है । उनके भाषण से जाहिर हो जाता है कि वह इसको इसीलिए लाए हैं कि हिन्दू से लोग दूसरे धर्मों में आ रहे हैं । पूरे उनके भाषण का यही मतलब है । डा. मेलकोटे साहब ने भी शायद बिल को पढ़ा नहीं । उन्होंने हिन्दू धर्म की व्याख्या की और कहा कि हिन्दू धर्म ऐसा है, हिन्दू धर्म वैसा है । इस बिल को चाहे जितनी होशियारी से ड्राफ्ट किया गया हो लेकिन यह सिम्पल बिल है नहीं । आप देखेंगे कि इसमें मनुष्य की स्वतंत्रता पर आघात है, जो कांस्टीटयूशन के खिलाफ है । मूवर ने कहा है क्लाज 3 में—यदि कोई मनुष्य अपना धर्म परिवर्तन करना चाहता है तो अपने मन से नहीं कर सकता है, उसको किसी हाकिम का सहारा लेना पड़ेगा—क्यों साहारा ले ? यदि आप स्वतंत्रता पसन्द है तो क्यों हाकिम का सहारा लेंगे, जो अपना धर्म परिवर्तन करना चाहता है, करे, उसमे रजिस्ट्रेशन कराने की क्या जरूरत है ।

फिर राजनीति आ जाती है, माइनोरिटी और मेजारिटी का सवाल आ जाता है—रजिस्ट्रेशन की बात से हमें कुछ ऐसी गंध आती है कि इसको दूसरे इन्टेन्शन से रखा गया है । कोई भी मनुष्य संसार में इसको पसन्द नहीं करेगा कि किसी का जबरदस्ती धर्म परिवर्तन कराया जाय, किसी को लालच देकर धर्म पविर्तन कराया जाय, जो अबोध लोग है उनका धर्म परिवर्तन कराथा जाय । इसीलिए पहलो मर्तबा इसको देखने से बिल बड़ा सिम्पुल लगता है, लेकिन इस को स्टडी किया जाय, इसकी गहराई में जाएं, तो उतना सिम्पुल बिल नहीं है ।

आज कल जो शादियां हो रही हैं—उनमे बाप किसी दूसरे धर्म को मानता है, मां कोई दूसरा धर्म मानती है, अब बच्चा किस धर्म में जाय, किस धर्म को माने.....

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी . बाप के धर्म को माने ।

श्री डी०एम० तिवारी : मां के धर्म को क्यों नहीं माने ?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : आप के कानून में ऐसी व्यवस्था है, आप ही लोगों ने कानून बनाया है ।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : इसमे आपने लिख दिया है कि जब 21 वर्ष का हो जाय तब ही ऐसा हो सकता है। हमारे यहां लडकियों की शादी 18 वर्ष में हो जाती है, 18 वर्ष में वे बालिग हो जाती हैं, क्या इस कानून से उन को तीन वर्ष तक वेट करना होगा धर्म परिवर्तन के लिये......

श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्य (सीरामपुर) : शादी तो हो जायगी।

श्री डी०एन० तिवारी : दूसरे किसी की वजह से होगी ? तब तो बालिग नही कही जा सकती है। इतनी कम्पलीकेशन्ज है—हम लोग इसको ऐसे ही पास कर दें या खत्म कर दे—यह ठीक मालूम नही होता है।

जिस भाव से जोशीजी इस बिल को यहा लाये हैं—वह साफ है। व चाहते हैं कि अधिक लोग क्रिश्चियन न हों, मुसलमान न हो—मैं तो यही कहूगा—हमारे यहा एक कहावत है—फिजीशियन-हील-दाइसेल्फ। कभी आपने अपने घर को देखा है। अगर हिन्दू हैं तो क्यों आप के यहा से इतने लोग चले गये, किस कारण से चले गये ? हिन्दुस्ताम मे शायद दो-चार सौ मुसलमान आये होंगे, क्यों आज 10 करोड़ हो गये, किस लिये हो गये—आपने उनको बनाया, हमने उनको बनाया, वे अपने से नही बने। धर्म-परिवर्तन जो जबरदस्ती हुआ—सौ—दो—सौ आदमियों का हुआ होगा, लेकिन हमारे आचरण से, हमारे व्यवहार से, हमारे अपने आदमियों को ठीक से न रखने से इतना धर्म परिवर्तन हुआ। यदि पानी छूला पी गया, तो वह मुसलमान बन गया, क्रिश्चियन बन गया। जोशीजी पहले अपने घर को देखे, वह क्या कर रहे है, क्यों उन के धर्म की संख्या दिन-ब-दिन घटती जा रही है ?

सभापति जी, मै हिन्दू हूं, हिन्दू परम्परा मे विश्वास रखने वाला हू, भारतीय सस्कृति को मानने वाला हू, लेकिन इस तरह का बिल ला कर हम उसको नही बचा सकते। क्यों लालच मे हमारे लोग पड़ते हैं ? इस लिए कि हम ठीक से उनकी सेवा नहीं करते हैं। अगर मिशनरीज बाहर से सेवा करने के लिये आये है तो उसकी धज्जियां नही उड़ायेंगे, हम यह नही कहेंगे कि वह गलत काम कर रहा है। जब हम अपने आदमियों को नही पूछते थे, तब उन्होंने पूछा, उनका मकसद दूसरा हो सकता है, इस बात को मैं मानता हूं। लेकिन उन्होंने सांसारिक राहत दी, दवा दी, खाना दिया, हम उस वक्त कहा थे, हमारा आर्य समाज कहा था, हमारी हिन्दू सस्कृति के लोग कहां थे, क्यों नही आगे आये। ये लोग 7 हजार माइल से आकर यहा काम कर रहे हैं, हमारे धर्म प्रचारक क्या करते थे, क्यो राहत नही दे सके ? दोष अपना और मत्थे मढ़े दूसरों के, यह शोभा नही देता है। मैं तो यह कहूगा कि इस बिल को लाने के पहले हमारे जो भाई दबे हुए हैं, जो नीचे गिरे हुए हैं उनकी तरफ देखे, उनकी सहायता करे। उनको ऊपर उठाने की कोशिश करे तभी यह रुक सकता है नही तो 21 वर्ष की उम्र के बाद भले ही लालच से धर्म परिवर्तन हो लेकिन आप उसको रोक कैसे सकेंगे ? उसको आप पैसा दे, उसकी अच्छी लडकी से शादी करा दे तो शायद रुके। लेकिन आज होता क्या है। सिनेमा एक्ट्रेस इधर उधर शादी करती है। क्यो ? इसलिए नही कि उनको लालच हो गया। वे धर्म भी परिवर्तित कर लेती है। क्यो ऐसा होता है ? हमारे यहा अच्छे खानदानों मे हमने देखा कि बहुत से लोग दूसरे धर्मों की लड़कियो से शादी कर लेते है और स्त्रिया भी दूसरे धर्म के पुरुषों से शादी कर लेती है। यह लालच से नही होता है बल्कि हम उन्हें बचा नही पाते। यह भी नही कि उस धर्म मे उनको विश्वास हो बल्कि एक क्षणिक आवेश मे वे लोग बह जाते हैं। इसको आप रोक कैसे सकते है ? क्या इस बिल के द्वारा ? बच्चा जब पैदा होता है तब उसका कोई धर्म नहीं होता है बल्कि वह बच्चा बाद मे धर्म सीखता है अपने मां-बाप से। हो सकता है कि उसके मां-बाप का जो धर्म है उसको वह पसन्द न करता हो लेकिन उसको वह धर्म सीखना पड़ता है क्योंकि उसका अपना कोई धर्म नहीं होता है। हम पूजा करते हैं या नमाज पढ़ते हैं उसका असर उस पर पड़ता

है लेकिन है तो यह इर्रेलिजस क्योंकि उसका कोई धर्म नहीं है और वह जो धर्म सीखता है उसमें उसको स्वतंत्रता नहीं है कि कौनसा धर्म वह सीखें। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि 18 वर्ष तक किसी धर्म की शिक्षा ही नहीं देनी चाहिए। हां, मनुष्यता की शिक्षा देनी चाहिए, आचार व्यवहार की शिक्षा देनी चाहिए और सिटिजनशिप और देश प्रेम की शिक्षा देनी चाहिए। असल में धर्म अगर कोई ऐसी चीज है जो भगवान से सम्बन्ध रखती है, परलोक से सम्बन्ध रखती है तो 18 वर्ष तक किसी धर्म की शिक्षा नहीं होनी चाहिए और मनुष्य को अपना रास्ता अख्तियार करने की छूट होनी चाहिए कि कैसे अपनी आकबत बना सके और कैसे अपना स्वर्ग ले सके तब हम समझेंगे कि यह फ़्री स्टेट है और फ़्री तरीके से हम चल रहे है वरना 18 साल तक मां-बाप की संस्कृति लादकर आप उसको फ़्री कहें तो क्या यह उचित होगा ? इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि यह बिल बिल्कुल निरर्थक है। दूसरी बात है कि यह कानकरेन्ट लिस्ट का सब्जेक्ट है—इस पर स्टेट भी कानून बना सकती है और सेन्टर भी कानून बना सकता है। जैसा कि आपने ही कहा, बहुत सी स्टेट्स ने कानून बनाये है तो उनको ही कानून बनाने दीजिये, हम क्यों इस विषय पर माथा-पच्ची करें। मध्य प्रदेश या दूसरी स्टेट्स ने कानून बनाये हैं तो उनको बनाने दीजिए पार्लमेन्ट क्यों इस भार को अपने ऊपर ले।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। हिन्दू धर्म के सम्बन्ध मे चूंकि मूवर महोदय ने उसको रेफर किया है इसलिए उसका जवाब देना चाहता हूं......

सभापति महोदय : आप उसको छोड़ दीजिए, आप बहुत अच्छा बोल गए हैं।

श्री डी॰एन॰तिवारी : यह उन्हीं के जवाब में है इस बिल के खिलाफ मुझे जो कहना था वह कह दिया है। असल में हिन्दू धर्म एक मेला है।...

(व्यवधान)......मेले में इधर उधर के लोग आते हैं, जाते हैं और रहते हैं। यहां शैव भी हैं, शाक्य भी हैं, नास्तिक भी हैं और आस्तिक भी हैं। जैसा कि डा॰ मेलकोटे ने नाम लिया चारवाक का :

यावज्जीवेत् सुखं जीवेत् ऋणं कृत्वा घृतं पिबेत्।
भस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः ॥

तो फिर धर्म कौन है ? हिन्दू धर्म में सभी का समावेश है—बौद्ध लोग भी हिन्दू कहलाते हैं, सिख भी हिन्दू कहलाते हैं लेकिन आप उनकी बात नहीं मानेंगे, उनके रास्ते पर नहीं चलियेगा इसलिए हिन्दू कोई धर्म नहीं है। हिन्दुत्व एक रास्ता है चलने का जिस पर हम चलते हैं। इसमें भिन्न-भिन्न मत वाले पनाह पाते हैं।

*SHRI DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Prevention of Conversion Bill, 1971 moved by hon. Member, Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi.

The very first reason that I would like to advance for opposing this Bill is that in our country every citizen has got the constitutional right to profess and practice a religion of his choice and the provisions of this Bill are contrary to the fundamental rights enshirined in our Constitution. This Bill violates violently the constitutional guarantee of free choice of religion to a citizen.

Clause 3 of this Bill reads :

"The religion of every minor Indian citizen shall be one which is followed by his parents and it shall be recorded accordingly."

Clause 4 says :

"No minor shall have the right to change his religion."

These two clause are self-contradictory. It will be a far-fecthed proposition that the parents wanting to convert from one religion to another will tell their wards that they can convert themselves to their new-found faith after attaining majority. This according to me is an outrageous proposition. It will only be a natural concomitant that the children follow the faith professed and practised by

* The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Dandhapani]

their parents and you cannot expect them to wait till they become majors.

Religion is intrinsically connected with one's personal life. Religious faith is a matter of one's conscience. As pointed out by the hon. Member, Shri Tiwari, it will be fruitful to all of us if we ponder over the manner in which the religious activities are being carried on in daily life in our country. The hon. Member from Telengana expounded lucidly the philosophical thoughts of Hinduism. I feel that these high-sounding thoughts can only be the pastime of old poeple who in their retirement can dwell at length on the different aspects of Hindu faith. They have not and cannot make meaningful contribution to the daily life of the people in our country.

All of us are aware that the superstructure of Hindu religion has been built on the foundation of castes. Even now the Hindu Harijan cannot enter a temple. For example, I happen to be the Managing Trustee of Dandapaniswami temple at Palani, the annual income of which is of the tune of Rs. 40 lakhs. Though I am administering the funds, I am not allowed to enter the temple. If I were to become a Christian and chosen as a Trustee, I will be welcomed inside the Church.

At the time when foreign missionaries came to India, the people of our country were wallowing in the dark room of illiteracy. Hindu religion stipulated that hot molten liquid should be poured into the ears of any Sudra wanting to educate himself. At this juncture the foreign missionaries opened the doors of knowledge to these oppressed preople. It will be highly improper to ban or punish conversion from one religion to another. Instead, purposeful reforms are to be brought about in all the religions and the accompanying organisations so that conversion is not attractive. Unfettered opportunity should be given to all the citizens of the country to profess and practise, the religion of their choice, whether it be Christianity, Islam or Hinduism. The livelihood of a person does not depend upon the religion to which he belongs. A Christian does not get less salary for the job he does or for that matter a Hindu does not get high salary. The avocation of an individual is determined by his capabilities and not by the tenets of his religion. This Bill will create a new problem and I am sure that it will not be helping in any way any religion. This cannot be accepted by anyone in this House.

Shri Tiwari pertinently posed the question as to what happens if the wife of Hindu is a Christian. My own wife is a Christian. When I go to a temple my children follow me and when my wife visits the Church, they accompany her. As I pointed out earlier, religion has no role in the social life of a man. It is confined mainly to his private life. Religion can never lay down determinents for a man in his day to day routine. Ours is a country of diverse cultures and differing religious faiths. I believe that tolerance should be the fundamental tenet of a religion, whether it be Christianity, Islam or Hinduism. A religion cannot be codified by a legislative measure.

Shri Joshi is a man of erudition and a statesman of repute. I would request him to withdraw this Bill as I feel that such an ordinary problem should not be an issue for legislation in this House. I would request him to bend all his energies for reforming the Hindu religion and its manifold institutions. It is not an unreasonable fear that the scheduled castes entertain about Hinduism because it is an acknowledged fact that these sections of our socity have always been suppressed for centuries by caste Hindus. We have to take steps for removing this genuine fear from the minds of scheduled castes.

There is a provision in this Bill that any person who seeks to convert a minor by adopting different means shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable with rigorous imprisonment for 5 years. Only the other day we in the Opposition including Shri Vajpayee staged a walk-out protesting against the preventive detention measure. This Bill which proposes five years imprisonment for a minor crime of attempting to convert is a much more retrograde measure as compared to the preventive detention measure brought out by the ruling Congress. I would once again appeal to Shri Joshi to withdraw this Bill. With these few words, I conclude.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati) : Mr. Chairman, while opposing this Bill, I want to make it clear that I am also against conversion of minors by giving any allurement or under pressure. But, unfortunately, the Bill moved by Mr. Joshi, though its title says' a Bill to restrict the conversion of religion of minors, travels beyond its scope and the provisions of this Bill are against the Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution and therefore, this Bill cannot stand the scrutiny of law. It says :

"No minor shall have the right to change his religion". A minor with the provisions of the Act. is one who is below 21 years of age and even if he wants to change his religion out of his own accord, he is preverted from doing so.

Clause 4 of the Bill says :

"If a minor of his own accord or under any influence or allurement changes his parental religion."

Now this provision is precisely against Art. 25 of the Constitution because Art. 25 says :

"Nothing in this article shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any law......"

It is said 'Subject to public order, morality and health and to the other provision of this Part, all persons are equally entlited to free dom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion."

Therefore, one has the right under Art 25 to 'profess, practise and propagate religion.'

And as such the provisions of this Bill will be violative of Art 25. If it is challenged on the courts of law, it will not stand scrutiny.

Sec. 5 of this Bill again says that even making a suggestion for conversion will be punishable under this Bill. Sir, this Bill have far-reaching consequences. Supposre a person wants to have an inter.-caste marriage or inter-community marriage and he suggests to another that he or she may change his or her religion before they get married, that will come under the mischief of this Bill. This also will violate his personal law and, therefore, is violative of the Constitution.

Then, Sec. 6 is extremely objectionable. It says :

"Any major person who wants to change his religion shall have to obtain the permission of the District Magistrate...."

Now, when an authority has been vested with powers to give permission, it implies that the same authotiry has the power to refuse permission. Therefore, under Sec. 6 which gives authority to the District Magistrate to grant permission, the District Magistrate may in his sweet will refuse permission. That will be precisely violative of Art. 25 because I have a right to practise my own religion and nobody can put a hamper on it. Therefore, Sec. 6 is violative of the Constitution.

There is another lacuna in Sec 6. Supposing a person changes his religion without taking permission...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may continue next time.

17.55 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE* IDOL STOLEN FROM HARI RAI TEMPLE, CHAMBA

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : On behalf of my colleague, the Education Minister, I beg to make the following statement :

On 21st June, 1971 the Education Minister made a statement in response to the Calling Attention Notice by Shri Vikram Mahajan

[Shri RajBahadur]

and other M. Ps. and stated that a metal image had been stolen from the Hari Rai Temple in Chamba, Himachal Pradesh, during the night of 6th / 7th May, 1971 and that the investigation regarding the recovery of the idol was proceeding and that the Government had not obtained any proof that the image had left India.

As the Education Minister himself is not here to give you the news of the latest position, I am very happy to state that the Vishnu idol has been recovered in Bombay this morning. It has oeen ascertained that is the idol which was stolen from the Hari Rai Temple.

Further investigation by Police is in progress to apprehend the culprits.

17.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, June 28, 1971/ Asadha 7, 1893. (Saka)

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